RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	25.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuence until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1864-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.
☞ Collections promptly made. [Dec. 9, '64-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

He is, also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 28, 1865:t

S. L. RUSSELL. ..... J. H. LONGENECKER

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,

Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
☞ Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April5:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE ..... E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.

Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell. Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.

On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford Oct 20. '65.,

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST.
Office at the old stand in
BANK BUILDING, Juliana st., BEDFORD.
All operations pertaining to
Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry
performed with care and
WARRANTED.
Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, $8.00 *and upward.*

As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. 7feb68

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.

N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'67:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.

The dining room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home. Address, J. MORRISON,
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
31julytf Huntingdon, Pa.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Sudgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpœnas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

MAGAZINES.—The following Magazines for sale at the Inquirer Book Store: ATLANTIC MONTHLY, PUTNAM'S MONTHLY LIPPINCOTT'S, GALAXY, PETERSON, GODEY, MD'M. DEMORESTS, FRANK LESLIE RIVERSIDE, etc. etc. ft

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ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

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BUSINESS CARDS,

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ.

The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1869. VOL. 42: NO. 16

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Single copies of the paper furnished, in wrappers, at five cents each.

Communications on subjects of local or general nterest, are respectfully solicited. To ensure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

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$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

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HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

Poetry.

AIN'T I SWEET?

From Peter's Musical Monthly.

My good mamma, she feels so sad,
And says I am a flirt,
Because I go to promenade
All in my walking skirt;
She thinks I ought to be ashamed
To go out in the street,
With clothes, she says, all fussed and fixed,
To show my little feet.

We want the sanction of the gents
In all our style of clothes;
And yet I love to please mamma,
But more to please the beaux.
And ever thus you'll find it is,
When ladies walk the street:
They'll try and manage some good way
To show their pretty feet!

Our bonnets now are but a "*mite*,"
Though "*mighty*" dear they cost;
Beneath our furbelows and bows
Our little forms are lost;
The tiny heels upon our shoes,
They are so gay and neat,
And solely made, you may be sure,
To show our handsome feet!

With parasol above me held,
And our "mamma" to see,
I fascinate the darling men
Where'er I chance to be.
"Oh! what a charming, lovely girl!"
I hear them oft repeat.
To make their hearts go pit-a-pat.
I show my pretty feet!

CHO.—Ain't I sweet, ain't I sweet?
I know I'm sweet, and have a right
To promenade the street,
And glad there is a style
To show my pretty feet.

Put out thy talents to their use—
Lay nothing by to rust;
Give vulgar ignorance thy scorn,
And innocence thy trust.
Rise to thy proper place in life—
Trample upon all sin,
But still the gentle hand hold out
To help the wanderer in.
So live, in faith and noble deed,
Till earth returns to earth—
So live, that men shall mark the time
Gave such a mortal birth.

Miscellaneous.

MATTERS MATRIMONIAL.

Girls are sometimes sharp in urging men to ask the questions which by etiquete they are not allowed to ask themselves. A lover, vainly trying to explain some scientific theory to his fair inamorata said:

"The question is difficult, and I don't see what I can do to make it clear."

"Suppose you pop it," whispered the blushing damsel.

"Miss Brown," said a young fellow to a brisk brunette, "I have been to learn to tell fortunes. Just let me have your hand if you please."

"La! Mr. White, how sudden you are! Well, go and ask pa."

That reminds us of a story of the Professor Wilson. A young man who had gained the affections of his daughter, waited upon "Papa" and stated his case, of which the professor had a previous inkling. The young gentlemen was directed to desire the lady to come to her father, and doubtless her obedience was prompt. Professor Wilson had before him, in review some work on the fly-leaf of which was duly inscribed: "With the author's compliments"—He tore this out, pinned it to the daughter's dress, solemnly led her to her young lover, and went back to his work.

Often times a girl says "no" to an offer, when it is as plain as the nose on her face, she means "yes." The best way to judge whether she is in earnest or not is to look straight into her eyes and never mind her nose.

There are some people that never "pop the question" but once. They are cautious, they love with their whole hearts before they ask that all important question, and they never love again. Others go through life "popping" to every girl they are fortunate enough to be introduced to, and to be treated civilly by, and are never answered "yes." He that says bluntly, "Will you marry me?" has no music in his soul, or is a widower, courting a house or farm.

"Popping the question" in Peru is very romantic. The suitor appears on the appointed evening, with a gaily dressed troubadour, under the balcony of his beloved. The singer steps before the flower bedecked window, and sings her beauties in the name of her lover. He compares her size to that of a palm tree, her lips to two blushing rose-buds, and her womanly form to that of a dove. With assumed harshness, the lady asks her lover:

"Who are you, and what do you want?"

He answers with ardent confidence:

"The dove I do adore! The stars live in the harmony of love, and why should we not, too, love each other?"

Then the proud beauty gives herself away, she takes her flower wreath from her hair, and throws it down to her lover, promising to be his forever.

Some people considers these matters very philosphically. A love smitten professor in one of our colleges, after conversing awhile with his Dulcinea on the interesting subject of matrimony, concluded at last with a declaration, and put the emphatic question of—

"Will you have me?"

"I am sorry to disappoint you," replied the lady, "and hope my refusal will not give pain, but must answer 'no.'"

"Well, well, that will do, madam," said her philosophical lover; "and now suppose we change the subject."

A gentleman known by the name of Dodd, who is a matter of fact business man, who always, gets goods at the lowest price, began to get advanced in years. He called on a lady friend, and inquired of her what she thought about the advisability of his getting married.

"Oh Mr. Dodd, that is an affair in which I am not greatly interested, and I prefer to leave it to yourself."

"But," says Dodd, "you are interested; and, my dear girl, will you marry me?"

The young lady blushed, hesitated, and finally, as Dodd was very well to do in the world, she accepted him. Whereupon the matter of fact Dodd coolly responded:

"Well, well, I'll look about, and if I don't find anybody that suits me better than you, I'll come back."

But often conversations in reference to these matters partake more of acerbity.

A very diminutive specimen of a man lately solicited the hand of a fine buxom young girl.

"Oh, no," said the fair insulting lady: "I can't think of it for a moment. The fact is, John, you're a little too big for a cradle, and a little too small to go to church with.

HOW TO FURNISH A HOUSE.

BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

It is the man's own mind that makes anything beautiful. If one be rich in the affections and in the taste, he will soon make everything about him *seem* beautiful. It is true that there is a natural adaptation in forms, colors and harmonious combinations, to excite pleasure and admiration. But even the rarest grace and choicest beauty are without effect upon one who is deficient in taste. And, on the other hand, things plain and even homely, become beautiful in the presence of a soul that has the power to cover all external things with associations which are derived from the affections or the fancy. I am fond of thinking that morning glories are a natural symbol of this truth. Not because they are both graceful and beautiful, perhaps beyond all the vines of the Temperate Zone, but because they have the art of making other things beautiful. In the spring I set a single stake in the ground, and at the top nail on one or two cross-pieces a yard long, at the foot are planted morning-glories. All the spring and early summer that stake is an offence to me. It stands, morning and evening, bare, gaunt, and hard; but, by the last of July, the convolvulus has clasped it, twined about it, spread over each cross-piece, returned upon itself, and heaped up an airy mass of leaves, every morning starred all over with exquisite blossoms! There, all the rest of the season, stands that pillar of beauty, sustained by a dry and homely cedar stake, but glorified by the profuse and generous vine which covers it! [I have seen just such things done, by the way, in the household. Some pragmatical fellow, by God's special and wonderful favor has married a woman of rare goodness and taste. He is hard, dry, literal, stiff and immovable. She twines about him and throws out tendrils, leaves and blossoms, a perpetual wealth of beauty, that hides his ugliness. "Ah," says the man, "all this burden of leaves may be very well, but what would you do if it were not for my strength on which you climb! It is I that give your beauty all the advantage!" Foolish and conceited prig—you might stand to all eternity, if alone, without a change in your ugliness; while this sweet vine, even if it had nothing to lean upon, would have covered the ground, and wreathed around itself, would have lifted a dome of beauty so high above the ground that the soil, rain-spattered, should not touch it with defilement.

Let me see—where was I before that parenthesis? Ah! I see. My morning glories do not ask anything to be made beautiful for them. It is their business to make beauty for themselves and for others. I had a heap of stones on one side of my boundary fence, heaped for convenience till I should wish to use them. I took a handful of convolvulus seed and threw them along the edge, and said, pray help me! Now not a stone can be seen! Instead of a gray or yellow heap, there stands a green altar some twenty feet long and eight feet high, beautiful all day, but exquisite every morning, past all words, with hundreds of floral bells, moistened with dew. And, not content with this, these sweet vines have wreathed their arms together, and reached up to the branches of some sumack bushes, and now are climing all over them, and wreathing their green around the cones of brilliant crimson sumack berries; and still going on, I found them reaching into the lower branches of a stately tulip tree, as if they meant next to take this rugged giant captive by the wiles of their beauty!

There is no house so poor that a blossoming, twining nature, cannot bring beauty to it! The plainest chairs, the scantiest carpet, the rudest furniture, become endeared to those who have lived, loved, and rejoiced in their presence. There is yonder a cradle, shaped of coarse plank, rudely fastened, ill proportioned, and clumsy. But a mother has in that cradle rocked all her children. In her eyes it has taken something of beauty from every child. It glows with memories fresher than all the colors which wealth can wrap around crib or cradle. Its very rudeness and its noisy rockers have become pleasant to her fancy.

A contented disposition, an affectionate heart, a fruitful fancy, a pure and gentle taste, will make a wilderness bud and blossom as the rose.

If one is poor in pocket, there is the more need that he be rich in heart. If one cannot hire the architect nor fee the upholsterer, let him all the more use his own thoughts as builders, and from the loon within draw our patterns rarer and daintier than are ever woven in foreign factories. His dwelling cannot be unfurnished or homely who is himself well furnished and beautiful within.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

THE AMERICAN FACE.

Dr. Bellows writes the *Liberal Christian*, from Florence, as follows:

"Mr. Powers, the sculptor, says the American face is distinguished from the English by the little distance between the brows and the eyes, the openness of the nostrils, and the thinness of the visage. It is still more marked, I think, by a mongrel quality, in which all nationalities contribute their portion. The greatest hope of America is its mixed breed of humanity, and what now makes the irregularity of the American face is predestined to make the versatility and universality of the American character. Already, spite of a continental seclusion, America is the most cosompolitan country on the globe. Provincial or local as manners or habits may be, ideas and sympathies in America are world-wide. And there is nowhere a city in which so many people have the complete world under their eyes and in their hearts and served up in the morning press with their breakfast, as New York!"

It is not the painting, gilding and carving that make a good ship; but if she be a nimble sailer, tight and strong to endure the seas, that is her excellence. It is the edge and temper of the blade that make a good sword, not the richness of the scabbard; and so it is not money or possessions that make a man considerable, but his virtues.

A STONE BOWL FULL OF GOLD—REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.

There has been one emotion in Paris during the last few days, created by the sudden reappearance in the world of Paris of the Vicomte de ——, one of the quondam favorites, who had left the city in the greatest condemnation and disgrace some seven years ago, and who returned bronzed and hardened, both in mind and person, to resume the place among his friends which not they but he declared he had forfeited by his own imprudence and folly.

By the kindness of a relative he was enabled to steam away for New Grenada, where he had been able to obtain a situation as clerk to the engineer just then employed in the construction of a line of railway through the country.

In this position he fulfilled his small duties with the most perfect exacitude for more than three years, and at the end of that time, the railway being terminated, was ordered to another duty in another part of the country. The way was over the steepest mountains. He had already got through the greater part of his journey when, one day, overcome by the heat, he laid himself down by the side of a running stream, which refreshed him both by sight and sound, and fell to musing on the hard fate which had torn him from his relatives and friends to wander thus a lonely exile in a foreign land, when his attention was suddenly called from these high flights to a circumstance which was taking place immediately beneath his eye, and which had escaped him while gazing on the heavens.

The phenomenon was this: Close to where his head was lying amid the grass and flowers, the running water formed an eddy, which after turning in a tiny whirlpool, proceeded to fall into a narrow aperture, whence, on examination, he beheld no issue. His curiosity was aroused, and he raised himself up to gaze down into the hollow, the sides of which he found to consist of two blocks of stone, so worn down and polished by the continued rush of the current that he could see to the very bottom. The sight he there beheld made him stagger and fall back, almost without consciousness on the grass. In that single hollow had filtered for centuries the gold sand carried by the current from the bed of the river some miles higher up, where gold washing had been carried on for many generations.

There lay before him one glittering pile of the precious ore, gleaming at the bottom of the limpid water, and demanding only a strong hand and resolute will, both of which he possessed, to draw it to the surface. Needless to say, he retraced his steps to the place whence he had departed, and soon returned, bringing back men and machinery, and, as he says, when telling the wondrous tale, "You may believe me if you choose, but in less than three weeks I had become the richest man in the whole republic." What bears out the assertion is the purchase he has just made of one of the mansions at the Barriere de l'Etoile, and the splendid style in which he has mounted his establishment.

MIXED MOTIVES.

The power of man's conduct depends upon the number of motives which it has to push it. When a train of cars is stuck in the snow, they first put one engine behind, and it pushes, and butts, and butts and pushes, and the train creeps slowly along a little way, and stops. They send for another engine, and put that behind and with the two they draw back to gain some impetus, and then plunge into the drift, and the train stops again. They send for the third engine and put that behind; and now there are three great motive forces, and they plunge in, and up springs the snow on every side, and the train moves as though it were going to overcome the obstruction; but its speed decreases at every revolution of the wheels, and it soon stops. They want one more engine; and now, with the four, they will shove the train through with a power that is irresistible.

Well, here is a line of conduct; and the more motives you put against it, the more forcible it will be. A man's action will be powerful in proportion to the number of faculties that are inspired to urge him forward. Mixed motives, therefore, are desirable.—You say, "I performed a good deed to-day, but it does not seem to have proceeded from a single motive; I think I can distinctly trace, as having had to do with that deed, six different motives." Which was the leading one? "Well, I think benevolence was the strongest." Then what was next? "Well, I think conscience was the next." And what was there then? "Well, to speak the truth, I think pride, and some sense of what was becoming and proper, came next." And what then? "Well, I am sure that I fell into the weakness of thinking that people would know it, and praise me; and I think that adulterated my other motives." Adulterated them? It did not do any such thing. It co-operated with them. If benevolence was first, that was a nt motive, and then you might put as many behind it as you pleased. Only let that motive which leads all the rest, and gives direction to them, be high and divine, and then behind it put every motive you can, and you will not adulterate it. Every one you add is an adjuvant, under such circumstances. But if it is selfishness that leads, then you may well suspect all your motives; for with such a leader, they will all be serving a wrong end; but it will be because the leading one is not right. Let the mind go right end first, and then the more motives you have, the better. And the great trouble with persons in life is not that they have mixed motives, but they have too few motives; for such is the nature of things that, in proportion as you go toward things low and gross, the fewer motives can be brought to bear on conduct; while in proportion as you go toward that which is high and pure, the more motives can be made to co-operate in that direction. It is not, then mixed motives that ought to trouble you, but wrong motives—that is, wrong faculties in the lead.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

An eight-hour a-day man, in going home one evening for his supper, found his wife sitting in her best clothes, on the front stoop, reading a volume of travels. "How is that!" he exclaimed. "Where's my supper." "I don't know," replied the wife, "I began to get breakfast at six o'clock this morning, and *my eight hours ended at two P. M.*

An obstinate man does not hold opinions, but they hold him.

SPRING DISEASES.

Reader! have you a mite, one solitay atom, of common sense? If you have, be persuaded to made a healthful use of it and commence on the instant. As soon as spring begins to set in, almost everybody has more or less a feeling of lassitude; there is less buoyancy, less of an appetite, less disposition to exercise; some are so indisposed that they have to keep in the house, and numbers take to their beds. All this is your own fault; it's because you have got no sense, not a particle; or, if you have, you do not make use of it. You can readily understand that now, as the weather is warmer, you do not require as much fire in the house; and may be you are wondering why the servants will persist in making the house hotter now than in the depth of winter; they are only burning as much fuel now as in mid-winter, and they have not the sense to know this, or at least they do not care to think. The human body is a house to be kept warm; and, to be in health, its heat must be maintained at the same temperature the year round—that is, about ninety-six degrees. The stomach is, in a sense, the furnace; the food put into it the fuel; the lungs set it on fire. Why, then, do you eat in warm weather as much as in cold weather? On a spring day, when scarcely any fire is needed in the house, you cram as much fuel into your stomach as in the depth of winter. You see now that you have not as much sense as Biddy; she is only trying to burn up your house, you are trying to burn yourself up with fever. A baby not three months old has too much sense to poke its little finger into the candle twice; yet you are poking your whole gluttonous hulk, head foremost, every day into the furnace, and yet actually don't know what hurts you. You don't think; or, if you do, they are such diluted, milk and water "thinks," that a dime a load would be a bad bargain to the purchaser.

In adult life all the food we eat serves two purposes; it sustains and keeps warm. For the latter object meats, oils, butters, gravies, and sweets are used; hence, in warm weather, a comparatively small amount of these things should be eaten; but in their place take breads, fruits, vegetables, melons, and berries. Nature's instincts call loudly for the acids of berries and fruits, and for the earliest tender vegetables, the "greens" and the salads of our gardeners. It is because they have no heating qualities; they are rather "cooling in their nature. They who spend much of their time indoors, would enjoy an exemption from a great many bodily discomforts if, upon the first day of spring, they would begin to have meat for only one meal in the day, and in lessening quantities as the summer comes on.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

BETTER THAN A CONSTABLE.

A French paper gives us the following dog story, which will fully match anything we have lately met with:

"No dogs admitted, sir," said the porter to a gay accomblage, as a young man and his dog appeared at the entrance.

"You must leave him behind if you go in."

"Very well," said the young man; "stay about here, Prince, till I come back."

By and by the young man wished to refer to his watch, when behold! the chain had been snapped in two and the valuable time piece was gone. He considered the case a moment, and then a sudden thought flashed through his mind. So stepping out, he whispered the fact to the porter, and gained permission to take his dog in for a minute or two.

"Look here, Prince," said he, "you knowing dog, my watch is stolen," and he showed him the empty pocket and the cut chain. "Do you understand, old fellow? Where sir, is the thief? You find it my good doggie, and I'll give you a famous treat. You understand, do you?"

Prince wagged his tail, and gave his master a very knowing and cute look, and then the two stole quickly into the place. Quickly the dumb detective glided around among the people, smelling away at this one's coat and that one's chain, until at last he set his teeth firmly into the coat-skirt of a genteel-looking man, and could not be shaken off.

The young man quickly made known the case to the bystanders, who had gathered around him, and had the thief's pockets duly searched. Six other watches were found on him which he had gathered up in the course of the morning, and which the frightened owners were glad to get their hands on.

Prince selected out his master's property in a twinkle, as that was all he cared for, and gave it to him joyfully. It would have taken a very keen policeman to do the work so neatly and so quickly, and all agreed that he merited as good a dinner as a dog could have. A good beef bone and a bowl of milk, however, abundantly satisfied all his wants, and then he was just as ready to do the same favor over again.

HOW LONG WE MIGHT LIVE.

Professor Faraday adopts Flourah's physiological theory that the natural age of a man is one hundred years. The duration of the life he believes to be measured by the time of growth. When once the bones and epiphysis are united the body grows no more and at twenty years, this union is effected in man. In the camel it takes place at eight; in the horse at five; in the rabbit at one. The natural termination of life is five removes from these several points. Man being twenty years in growing, lives five times twenty years, that is, one hundred; the camel is eight years in growing, and lives five times eight years, that is to say forty years; the horse is five years in growing, and he lives twenty-five years; and so with other animals. The man who does not die of sickness lives everywhere from eighty to one hundred years. Providence has given to a man a century of life, but he does not attain to it because he inherits disease, eats unwholesome food, gives license to passions, and permits vexations to disturb his healthy equipoise. He does not die; he kills himself.

The learned professor also divides life into equal halves, growth and decline, and halves into infancy, youth, virility, and age. Infancy extends to the twentieth year; youth to the fiftieth, because it is during this period the tissues become firm; virility from fifty to seventy-five, during which the organism remains complete, and at seventy-five old age commences, to last longer or shorter time, as the dimunition of reserved forces is hastened or retarded.

A SWEET HOME.

There are some people who are not content to let us eat our bugs and worms and dirt in peace. They worried at us with trichinæ horrors until we gave up much of our pork—which was a good thing. Now they have leveled their compound microscopes at the brown sugar barrel and are driving us, with their pictures of griggly crabs, into the use of white sugar—which real economy ought have led us to long ago. In brief, their story is that all raw, or brown sugar, is infested with minute insects—sometimes large enough to be seen by the naked eye—which live on the foreign albuminous matter in the sugar. As many as 100,000 have been found in a single pound. They are lively, rapid, crab-like fellows, and first cousins, if not nearer relatives, of the insect which burrows under the skin, and produces the disease known in humble life as the "itch." That these are never found in refined sugar is due to the fact that the very process of refining removes them as well as the albuminous impurities on which they feed. That the sugar refiners may have interested themselves in throwing light on this subject is quite probable, but the facts seem to be undoubtedly as stated. Two comforts present themselves: the first, that it will no more hurt us to eat several millions more of the *sucari sacchari* than the several millions we have already eaten, and, secondly that white sugar is probably cheaper, dollar for dollar and sweetness for sweetness, than the populous brown sugar.

AN ANCIENT STATUE EXHUMED.

A late Greek paper mentions the discovery, in the course of some excavations in the island of Cephalonia, of a statue of Hercules, entire in all its parts, and better preserved than almost any known relic of Grecian art. It appears to belong either to the very highest period of that art, the days of Phidias and Praxiteles, or, at least, to an age but little later than theirs. The posture is said to be very admirable, the body leaning toward the right, with the left shoulder a little elevated, the left hand wrapped around with the lion's skin, and the right closed with a grasp expressive of mighty strength. The right foot rests firmly on the pedestal, while the left only touches it on tiptoe. The whole expression is intensely life-like, particularly that of the head. The hair and beard are thick and curly, and the eyes full of brilliant expression.

A GOOD WIFE.—We can always tell what sort of a woman a man marries, by the way he treats the printer. If he gets a common wife he forgets the printer altogether. If he gets a tolerably good wife he will send in the notice of his marriage. If he gets a very good one, he will send the printer a slice of cake accompanying the notice. If he gets an extra good one, he will send a greenback with the notice. And if he gets a glorious, angelic creature—all affection and goodness—he is sure to send the printer a gold or silver dollar with the notice of his happiness. No good wife allows her husband to owe for his paper, and if their worse half does not attend to these things, it is a clear case of deception; because a man that won't pay for his paper will deceive his wife, and we have our opinion of such.—*Exchange.*

I MUST pity that young man who, with a little finery of dress and recklessness of manner, with his coarse passions all daguerreotyped upon his face, goes whooping through the streets, driving an animal much nobler than himself, or swaggering into some haunts of show and call it "enjoying life." He thinks he is astonishing the world; and he is astonishing the thinking part of it, who are astonished that he is not astonished at himself. For look at that compound of flesh and impudence, and say if on all this earth there is anything more pitiable! He know anything of the true joy of life? As well say that the beauty and immensity of the universe were all enclosed in the field where the prodigal lay among the husks and the swine.—*Chapin.*

Look round the habitable globe, how few
Know their own good, or knowing it pursue;
How void of reason are our hopes and fears!
What in the conduct of our life appears
So well design'd so luckily begun,
But when we have our wish, we wish undone.

AN old woman received a letter, and supposing it to be from one of her absent sons, she called on a person near to read it to her. He accordingly began to read, "Dear mother," then making a stop to find out what followed (as the writing was rather bad), the old lady exclaimed, "Oh, 'tis my poor Jerry; he always stuttered!"

AN Irish gentleman was relating in company that he saw a terrible wind the other night. "Saw a wind!" said another. "I never heard of a wind being seen. But pray, what was it like?" "Like to have blown my house about my ears," replied the first.

WHY was it commanded in the Law, "Thou shalt not curse the deaf," because it is an extremely unjust and cruel thing to attack those who, since they do not hear the accusations brought against them, have not the means of defending themselves.

AN officer, in full regimentals, apprehensive lest he should come in contact with a chimney sweep that was pressing towards him, exclaimed, "Keep off, you black rascal." "You were as black as me before you were boiled," cried sooty.

What was it?

Formed long ago, yet made to-day,
I'm most in use when others sleep;
What few would like to give away,
And none would ever like to keep.
A bed.

IF thou bearest slight provocations with patience, it shall be imputed unto thee for wisdom; and if thou wipest them from thy remembrance, thy heart shall feel rest—thy mind shall not reproach thee.

A HOUSE built on sand is, in fair weather, just as good as if builded on a rock. A cobweb is as good as the mightiest cable when there is no strain on it. It is trial that proves one thing weak and another strong.

SEEING a cellar nearly finished, a waggish author remarked that it was an excellent foundation for a story.

"OUR life is made up of little things," Our attention to them is the index of our character, and often the balance by which it is weighed.

ITEMS.

AGES OF LITERARY MEN.—Carlyle is 74 years of age; Tennyson is 59; Charles Reade 55; Anthony Trollope, 54; William H. Russell (known better here as "Bull Run Russell"), 53; Wilkie Collins, 45; and George Augusta Sala, 43.

HERE is independent journalism, according to the Louisville *Courier* standard:

"We say to our Democratic friends in every part of Louisville, stand by your nominee if he is the devil himself. You may not like him, but in the long run it will be the best, and you will live to own as much."

BILLS THAT FAILED.—Among the bills that failed of passage in one or the other House of Congress, at the late session, were the following: The bill in relation to the re-distribution of the currency; the bill removing disabilities from several hundred Southern people; the bill establishing a Government monopoly of the Alaska fur seal trade; the bill defining the meaning of the eight-hour law; General Fremont's El Paso railrosd scheme, and the resolution of sympathy with Cuba.

FOREIGN OBJECTS IN THE LUNGS.—A metalic tube, composed of tin and copper, one half an inch long and weighing eleven grains, was recently, in a fit of coughing, expelled from the lungs of a girl twelve years of age, living in New York city. The tube, being the whistle of an India rubber air ball, was two years ago accidentally forced into the upper part of the larynx, and thence, in the attempts to remove it by emetics, was lodged in the lungs. During the whole of the period mentioned, the girl suffered from an oppressive sensation on the chest and from continued coughing. During one of the paroxysms the tube was ejected. This occurrence gives a strong illustration of the remedial force of nature, which is sometimes successful in affording relief when all the resources of surgery and medicine have been tried and failed.

COLORING MARBLE.—Some months ago an inventor in New York, while seeking some means ot making barrel staves impervious to petroleum, accidentally used a piece of marble to wedge the barrel he was experimenting upon, into its place in the vat containing the solution with which he was trying to fill the pores of the wood. On taking out the marble he noticed that it was beautifully stained, but threw it aside without further thought. About a month later he picked it up, examined it, tried to wash it clean, failed, broke it with a hammer stroke, and lo! the color had penetrated the whole mass! This discovery has been pushed on, and it is now claimed that six hundred different hues can be permanently imparted to marble.

TOBACCO AND BALDNESS.—Dr. Hoffman argues, in the *Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal*, that the use of tobacco, by impeding the circulation and preventing the free and natural supply of nourishment to the hair, occasions baldness. In support of this theory he says. "A gentleman under forty years of age, and a patient of mine, who had been in the habit of using tobacco to excess for many years, and who had been for the last five or six years both bald-headed and gray-haired, found it necessary a few months ago to quit the use of tobacco entirely. He has entirely recovered his health which was bad while he used tobacco; he also has recovered entirely from his baldness and his gray locks have been replaced by an unusually luxuriant growth of natural hair, of as fine a black hue as one could wish to see; he has also lost that sallow, bees-wax hue of skin and sickly paleness of color which slaves to the weed so generally have. All of this might be expected as a very natural result, except the growth of hair and its change of color, which in this case, at least has occurred as one of the results of leaving off a noxious habit."

THE English language must appear fearfully and wonderfully made to a foreigner. One of them looking at a picture of a number of vessels, said, "see that flock of ships." He was told that a flock of ships was called a fleet, and that a fleet of sheep was called a flock. And it was added, for his guidance, in mastering the intricacies of our language, that a flock of girls is called a bevy, that a bevy of wolves is called a gang, and that a gang of angles is called a host, and that a host of porpoises is called a shoal, and a shoal of buffaloes is called a herd, and a herd of childred is called a troop, and a troop of partridges is called a covey, and a covey of beauties is called a galaxy, and a galaxy of ruffians is called a horde, and a horde of rubbish is called a heap, and a heap of oxen is called a drove, and a drove of blackguards is called a mob, and a mob of whales is called a school, and a school of worshippers is called a congregation, and a congregation of engineers is called a corps, and a corps of robbers is called a band, and a band of locusts is called a swarm, and a swarm of people is called a crowd.

A NORTH WALES paper thus begins one of its paragraphs: "The inhabitants of Llanbedrgoch, and the contiguous parish of Llanfairmathafarneithaf——." A very pleasant word those last thenty-three letters make.

THERE is nothing which so surely takes all the heart and strength and nobleness of character out of a man as the habit of doing from morning till night and from day to day, just what he likes, and only because he likes it.

A FRIEND, having met Sheridan, asked him how he fared. "Oh," answered Sheridan, "I have turned over a new leaf, and now go on like clock-work." Ah," replied the other, "tick, tick, tick."

To be free from desire is *money*; to be free from the r

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1869

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
JOHN W. GEARY.
(Subject to the decision of the State Convention.)

DISTRICT TICKET.

SENATOR,
G. SHANNON MULLIN,
(Subject to the decision of the Dist. Conference.)

ASSEMBLY,
J. H. LONGENECKER, Esq.
(Subject to the decision of the Dist. Conference.)

COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Esq., of Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF,
WILLIAM DIBERT, of Bedford Bor.

TREASURER,
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, of Bedford Twp.

COMMISSIONER,
JAMES FINK, of Hopewell Twp.

POOR DIRECTOR,
EMANUEL J. DIEHL, of Colerain Twp.

CORONER,
DR. A. S. SMITH, of St. Clairsville Bor.

AUDITOR,
JOHN P. WILLIAMS, of South Woodbery Twp.

COMMENDABLE LEGISLATION.

Amid the general condemnation of the Legislature just adjourned it gives us pleasure to enumerate a few of its acts for which it deserves commendation. It passed a General Registry bill which it is believed will stand the test of the courts and protect the ballot box from the gross frauds that for some years have, in many places, almost made elections a farce. It ratified the Fifteenth Amendment for which it deserves and will soon receive the thanks of the whole country. It is no small matter to preserve the purity of the ballot box, the foundation stone of our whole political fabric and without which we should soon drift into anarchy. The vindication of the equality of all men before the law is a grand and glorious work in which any man may be proud to have taken part.

In addition to these chief acts, there are others of minor importance, yet valuable and worthy of mention among the commendable works of our late Legislature. A law has been passed extending to the Commissioners now engaged in preparing the Civil Code power and authority to make their work more comprehensive. It is hoped that this will enable the Commissioners to so frame their work as to deliver us from the continually multiplying mass, and terribly corrupting influence, of private legislation. If such should be the result, we will yet have to thank this legislature, on which so much abuse has been heaped, for inaugurating a reform of those very abuses that have brought it into such bad repute. It will not however be the first time good has been accomplished by evil instrumentalities. Another law has been passed to protect the railroads of our commonwealth from the tricks of stock gamblers' combinations. This may be of more doubtful utility for in some respects our railroad corporations are the worst enemies of the people. A law has also been passed making parties to suits witnesses in their own cases. Upon the utility of this there is much diversity of opinion, though the system has been found to work well in other states in spite of the apparent inducement given to perjury. The law can at least be tried as an experiment and it it proves unsatisfactory can be repealed. These are the most important general laws passed for which the Legislature deserves credit. The greater portion of its time has been devoted to special and private legislation and it is in this department that corruption generally runs riot. If means are once devised for disposing of the mass of this class of cases by the courts, one great source of wrong, annoyance, and corruption will be removed and the character of our Legislature redeemed.

A COTEMPORARY aptly says: There is a certain system needed in advertising, which every business man should exercise, who desires to succeed. To this class we would say that whatever your goods, wares or merchandise may be, remember that system, preservance and success go hand in hand. If you are to introduce an article of value or necessity to would be customers, it cannot be done by a single medium. There are many who, regarding one trial sufficient, fold their hands after its accomplishment and wonder that so little satisfaction is attained thereby. In such cases the fault is invariably with the advertiser. He must *keep* himself before the people, not only this month or this year but *constantly*, or when the season for his business comes around. Pursuing this course, success is as certain as the revolutions of the earth. Above all don't be spasmodic, but regarding this like any other branch of business, treat it as such. Every prominent advertiser will testify to the truth of these remarks, and furthermore they will tell you it will *never* do to stop. Constant effort is required here as elsewhere, and they who fail to observe the rule will learn its truthfulness by sad experience and at their own cost. Never withdraw from the eyes of customers the best and most effective sign you can put there. If you do they will be attracted by that of another, and soon forget both you and your wares.

SPRING seems to have come at last. For several days past the weather has been clear and warm and the balmy air assures us that at last old winter has gone, though he lingered long. Singing birds and green fields are now the order of the day. Farmers are occupied with their Spring crops and the village gardens are the scenes of busy preparation for planting the esculent vegetables that shall delight us with their cooling and refreshing qualities when the hot days of summer come. May all be delighted with their labors, and blessed with abundant crops.

HON. ALEXANDER L. RUSSELL, formerly of this place and Adjutant General of the State under Gov. Curtin was nominated by the President, on Friday last, for the post of Minister to Ecuador. General Russell was one of the most popular and efficient Adjutant Generals the state ever had, and served the nation well during his term of office. If confirmed, as we have no doubt he will be, he will make an able and faithful minister and will represent the nation with credit in his new position.

MR. REVERDY JOHNSON must feel quite flattered with the reception his Alabama treaty received in the Senate. Just one vote was recorded in favor of its ratification to fifty three against it Senator Sumner's speech on the occasion was a masterly effort and the sentiments expressed in it were fully approved by his fellow Senators as evinced by the vote. England will doubtless soon begin to wake up to the fact that we are in earnest in this matter and will only settle it on fair and just principles.

J. H. LONGENECKER Esq., will accept our thanks for a copy of Smull's *Legislative* hand book.

MINISTER TO RUSSIA.

The appointment of Ex, Governor Curtin as minister to Russia is one of the most popular foreign appointments, the President has yet made. Gov. Curtin's zeal and energy in supporting the Government during the war have made him popular throughout the country and especially endeared him to every union soldier. The heart of the whole nation responds approvingly to his appointment as minister to the only first class power of Europe on which we could count for friendship during our struggle for the nations life. Pennsylvanians particularly rejoice in the recognition of the services and claims of their famous war Governor.

THE extra pasters and folders are to be paid at last. The House was determined that their lackeys should be paid without regard to law or honesty and by perseverance succeeded in robbing the people of the State of twenty or thirty thousand dollars. The Senate at first refused but the bill finally passed by one vote; and being incorporated in the general appropriation bill the Governor will be obliged to sign it or let the machinery of government stop for want of funds.

EDITOR IN LUCK.—Our neighbor, Edward Scull Esq., editor of the Somerset *Herald & Whig*, was appointed and confirmed on Monday the 19th inst., as Assessor of Internal Revenue for this, the Sixteenth, District. We congratulate our friend Scull on his good fortune. May he find it a pleasant and profitable office. Such windfalls don't often happen to editors in this section.

EDITORS IN LUCK.—Bergner, editor of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*; Gara, editor of the Erie *Observer*; Rheem, editor of the Carlisle *Herald*; and Iredill, late editor of the Norristown *Herald*, have been appointed Postmasters of their respective towns.—Goodrich, of the Bradford *Argus*, is the new Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia.

A LARGE oil refinery belonging to the Forsythe Brothers, Pittsburgh was set on fire by the explosion of a benzine still, on Wednesday the 14th inst. The works were entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

THE LATE LEGISLATURE.

As some of our friends have thought us unnecessarily severe upon some of the acts of the Legislature just adjourned, (we say *acts* because we have censured no one man,) we deem it it well to lay before them the comments of some of our cotemporaries on the same subject. The *State Guard* of the 17th says:

Yesterday at twelve o'clock, both branches of the Legislature adjourned *sine die*, after what is popularly supposed to have been a session of three months and sixteen days, but what was really one of not more than sixty days, counting eight hours as a days work.

On all sides, by men of all parties, and in all circles, it is freely admitted that the Legislature of 1869 was the most venal and corrupt body of men that ever sat in deliberation in the State Capitol. We do not pretend to say there are not Senators and Representatives who are above and beyond the influence of bribes for votes for filthy and dishonest legislation, but we do assert it feeling it to be our solemn duty to give the people warning on the dangers of sending ignorant and dishonest men to the Legislature, that it will not require five years of repeated sessions like the one just closed to bankrupt the Commonwealth, bind its laboring energy at the feet of tyrannical corporations, invest individuals with special privileges to hold and control the resources of the Commonwealth against the welfare and interest of the great mass. Anything that had money in it, however unfair, disgraceful and destructive it might be, could be embodied in the shape of a bill and passed, while anything which could not be manipulated and money made out of it, however fair, or absolutely necessary it was, for the establishment of justice and the vindication of right, was ignored and treated with contempt, unless, indeed, the ring which controlled both Houses condescended to let it become a law. Divorce bills were openly sold in the lobbies and the rotunda. Divorce bills once killed could be revived, although the proceeding was in direct opposition to positive rule, just whenever the parties were willing to pay. For five thousand dollars any man could divorce his wife; for a pretext, any voluptuous wife of easy virtue could fling her husband away by the aid of the Divorce Committee of the House, which committee was fiercely accused, in open session of the House, of taking bribes. The tax on petroleum and coal was bought through the House, and when it reached the Senate, $2,000 a vote was offered for its passage. The money to buy the cattle bill through was exposed as fully, in both branches, as are the funds of a sheep drover when he is in the market to purchase stock. Of course our declarations will excite rancor and resentment among the guilty, but we disregard their hate and indignation if we can convince the people of the necessity of electing honest men to the Legislature. What we thus make public, is but the repetition of what was daily avowed in this city by men of character and by legislators of honest reputation. No two intelligent men ever attempted to canvass the merits of bills without agreeing in the main fact that corruption ruled the hour; the journals of Philadelphia and Pittsburg daily charged dishonesty in connection with measures before both Houses, and now the public have the facts that reform is necessary to save not only the honor of Pennsylvania, but to protect the ordinary rights of even the humblest citizen from usurpation by some act of outrage on the part of corrupt legislators.

—We repeat our declaration that a more dishonest and corrupt legislative body, than that just adjourned, never occupied the Capitol of Pennsylvania.

Theodore Tilton having paid a flying visit to the Legislature a few days ago speaks of it in the *Independent* of the 15th, as follows:

In our travels we have visited many legislatures, and never can such language in any; but we have never heard such an incessant buzz of Babel in any other so called deliberative body as in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. But the chief disagreeableness of the spectacle was the noticeable look of inferiority which a large majority of the members wore on their faces. Never before have we seen so squalid an array of low-brows grouped together in any one legislative chamber, not even in Albany. Solid Pennsylvanians say freely (and with many intersprinkled damnations) that the present legislature is the most corrupt that ever preyed upon that bleeding commonwealth. We take no part in this accusation—not merely because we cannot substantiate the authenticated facts, but because men may have bad looking faces without having ill-meaning hearts. Far be it from us to insinuate that the Pennsylvania legislature is corrupt; we simply mean to characterize it as the most suspicious-looking public body we ever saw. After sitting an hour among the sorrow-stricken spectators, we returned joyfully to the fresh air, the blue sky, the singing birds, and the common people. And we soliloquized as follows: "What a country is ours! God's bounty is lavished upon it, Nature's smile daily glorifies it, and even man's misgovernment is not able to ruin it."

We have felt it our duty, though a disagreeable one, to censure some of the doings of the Legislature, but not with such sweeping condemnation as the above. While there have undoubtedly been bad and corrupt men as there always are and always will be, there have also been many good and, pure and honest men in the Legislature, and while it is the habit of some to condemn each successive Legislature as the worst ever known, we find that those nearest and most accessible to the Legislature always make their charges general and never name the men who are venal and corrupt. Let us have their names and their evil deeds and we are quite certain they will never be returned. The people at large cannot judge from general charges who are guilty or who are innocent and are naturally inclined to believe their own representatives innocent until their guilt is proven. Give the people the facts and we are quite sure they will not return a corrupt man.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG

HARRISBURG, Pa., April, 17, 1869.

AN ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE.

One of the most infamous and powerful combinations that has attempted to rule legislation here for many years has been hanging like an incubus over the capitol for the past week. The movement was commenced in the House on Monday night and took the form of an amendment to the general tax bill. The object was to remove the present tonnage tax from railroad corporations and impose a tax of one-fourth of a cent per gallon on crude petroleum, two cents per ton on anthracite coal, and five cents per gallon on distilled spirits. The tonnage tax now amounts to about four hundred thousand dollars per annum, and it is estimated that this change would yield a revenue of a million dollars per year. The proposition originated with the State Treasury ring and the railroad monopolies, and was intended, on the one hand to bring funds into the Treasury for private speculation, and on the other to relieve a class of corporations from taxation that are most able to bear it. The effect of imposing such a burden upon the industrial interests of the Commonwealth, would be disastrous in the extreme, and would terribly cripple the development of our natural resources. The measure passed the House, and a most determined effort has been made during the entire week to force it through the Senate. The storm of indignation that was raised was, however, too great for Senators to resist, and this bold and iniquitous proposition has failed to receive the concurrence of the Senate.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The general appropriation bill was on Thursday voted down in the Senate by 22 ayes to 10 nays. All the Democrats and seven of the Republicans voted against the bill as it come from the hands of the committee of conference. The principal points of objection were the insertion of the provision allowing compensation to the twenty-seven additional officers of the House, and the striking out of the Senate amendment directing the employment of the surplus funds in the Treasury to anticipating the payments on the public debt. The Governor positively declared he would not call an extra session if the bill failed, and the House was equally determined that its extra officers should be paid. The only alternative left was for the Senate to re-consider its action, which was done on Friday and the bill passed by a vote of 17 to 16. All the Republicans except Messrs. Billingfelt and Graham voted for the bill, and all the Democrats voted against it except Mr. Jackson.

The following are the most important items of the bill:

Salaries—Governor, $5,000; Secretary of Commonwealth, $3,500; Deputy Secretary of Commonwealth, $2,000; Auditor General, $3,000; Surveyor General, $2,500; Attorney General, $3,500; Adjutant General, $1,500; State Treasurer, $1,700; Superintendent of Common Schools, $2,500; State Librarian, $900; Assistant Librarian, $900; Superintendent of Public Printing, $800; Governor's Private Secretary, $2,000; Deputy Superintendent of Common Schools, $1,800; State Department, $17,090; Auditor General's Office, $18,175; Surveyor General's Office, $22,700; Attorney General's Office, $3,200; Adjutant General's Office, $14,822; Pensions and Gratuities, $50,000; State Treasurer's Office, $5,725; Soldiers' Orphans' Schools, $450,000; Common Schools, $500,000; Interest on funded debt, 1,800,000; Expenses of Legislature, $220,000 Public Printing, $35,000; Legislative Record (about), $30,000, Pennsylvania Institution for Deaf and Dumb, $40,000, Pennsylvania Institution for Blind, $33,000; Western Pennsylvania Hospital, $87,587; State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, $30,000; Media School for Feeble minded children, $25,000; Philadelphia School of Design, $2,000; Eastern Penitentiary, $24,000; Western Penitentiary, $70,150; Western Pennsylvania House of Refuge, $14,000; Philadelphia House of Refuge, $30,000; Northern Home for Friendless children, $5,000; Philadelphia Home for destitute colored children, $1,000; New Brighton Retreat for weak minded Females, $2,000; Lincoln Institution, 10,000; Erie Marine Hospital, $20,000; Military claims $50,000, St. John's Orphan Asylum of Philadelphia, $5,000; State Hospital for Insane at Danville, $100,000. The aggregate amount appropriated by this bill, as near as can now be ascertained, is $4,097,630. Notwithstanding all the efforts at retrenchment and reform the total amount is about the same as it has been for the past two years.

THE CATTLE BILL

is dead. A strong effort was made to combine the forces on the tax bill and this measure and push them both through by the power of the ring. The combination however failed to effect the desired object.

THE MILITIA BILL

has also practically failed. During the last hours of the session the bill was re-considered and all the provisions stricken out except the one reducing the minimum number of a militia company to thirty-two.

THE BILL

allowing parties in interest to be witnesses in cases of civil action passed both Houses and will doubtless be signed by the Governor.

THE PHILADELPHIA METROPOLITAN POLICE BILL

passed the House, but failed in the Senate.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL

makes no provisions for the continuance of the History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the work will probably be stopped for the present.

THE SENATE

on Friday morning elected Charles H. Stinson of Montgomery speaker of that body during the next session of the Legislature.

BOTH HOUSES

of the Legislature adjourned *sine die* at 12 o'clock on yesterday, the 16th instant.

FORTUNATE BOYS.—Of the large number of the boys who have been transplanted from New York city to the West since 1855, the agent for the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, on his last visit with a party of children, learned a few facts that are worth knowing. Out of a party taken to Danneville, Illinois, one boy (now a young man) served four years in the Union army, is now working on a farm, and has $600 at interest. Another married the daughter of the farmer he was placed with, and possesses a farm worth from $70,000 to $80,000. Another keeps a provision store at Danneville, and is one of the most respected and wealthy men of the town. Another is Corporation Counsel at Danneville, and is one of the first lawyers in the State. Still another is a telegraph operator further west, earning $300 per annum.

Destructive Fire.

Almost Complete Destruction of the Town of Hancock, Michigan—Loss over $500,000—Two Hundred Families Rendered Homeless.

MILWACKEE, April 13.—A fire broke out in Hancock, Mich., yesterday, which resulted in the almost complete destruction of the village. Every store, business place, saloon, &c., except the Post-Office, Gibson's tailor shop, and the millinery store near Masonic Hall being destroyed, together with about 50 private dwellings. The principal buildings saved were Masonic Hall, St. Patrick's Hall, the Methodist and Catholic Churches and the Schools, and a few buildings adjoining, lying west of them, and the warehouse, buildings, and docks under the bluffs on the lake shore. The district burned over is about 65 acres, comprising six entire blocks, and containing 110 occupied buildings, beside the usual number of barns, &c. The loss will not be far from $500,000 and the insurance covers about $100,000. Over 200 families are left homeless, or lost a large portion of their effects. A meeting of the citizens of the country will be held to-day to make suitable provisions for the destitute, and to raise a fund for their relief, many of whom are in a pitiable condition.

Massachusetts.

Woman Suffrage

BOSTON April 14.—The Legislative committee on woman suffrage was addressed to day by Rev. James Freeman and Hon. George F. Hoar, of Worcester. Mr. Clark argued strongly in favor of universal suffrage as an expression of popular opinion and as a right of all men and women. Our government was founded on principles of equality, and if these principles are worth anything they included women. Mr. Hear claimed that after bestowing suffrage on the colored race it was well to turn attention to the enfranchisement of women, who constituted half the population of the country. He did not understand that the right to vote involved the right to office, but if it did, any person who had time and inclination to serve the country might be elected for that purpose if the electors chose. The framers of the Constitution did not prohibit an amendment of that kind. The speaker thought woman had the welfare of the country at heart, and her intellect and education rendered her capable of judging of the propriety of measures as well as men.

REORGANIZATION OF THE JUDICIARY.—Under the new law reorganizing the judiciary system, the appointment of ten or twelve judges of the highest class is devolved upon President Grant. The campaign for the places having already begun, the New York *Tribune* hastens to enter its protest. Ordinary office hunting is bad enough, but let us have some places left that are to be filled not because the candidates have hunted them down, but because the offices seek the men. Probably one of the two Supreme Judges at liberty, under the law, to retire on full pay, will embrace the opportunity, and there being already one vacancy, we shall thus have two places on the Supreme Bench to be filled, besides the whole list of Circuit Judges. The choice of these men determines, in considerable measure, the character of our higher judiciary for almost a quarter of a century. General Grant has no duty to perform that requires more careful and deliberate consideration.

Fire at Shippensburg.

SHIPPENSBURG, PA., April 18.—A fire broke out here last night, at 12 o'clock, resulting in the destruction of considerable property. It originated in the stable of Dr. Stewart, which communicated to the Sherman House stable, both of which were entirely destroyed. The Cumberland Valley railroad depot, adjoining the latter stable, took fire and was mostly destroyed. The *News* printing office, located in the second story of this building was much damaged in presses and material. The *Sentinel* printing office was badly burned in the upper stories. The total loss will probably amount to $15,000, fully insured. The *News* and *Sentinel* offices will be removed to temporary rooms. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary, as it broke out in a hay mow of Dr. Stewart's stable.

WATERED MILK.—The aqueous augmentation of milk is a nuisance and swindle which the good people of Massachusetts are by no means inclined to put up with. If there is to be any watering of the original fluid they prefer to have the extension take place after the purchase. Some dealers have a highly innocent way of pleading their own honesty, and of attributing the watering to some person or persons in previous possession. A new law has just been passed to meet the case of these gentlemen. If they sell watered milk they are to be fined, whether they knew that the water was in it or not. This seems rather hard upon injured innocence, but injured innocence must be careful whom it deals with, and have no transactions with those who cannot tell a pump from a cow.

A CURIOUS LAWSUIT was lately brought before an English court, in which the rights of her Majesty's fat subjects were humorously involved. It was an attempt to compel a Lady Glamis to make a certain public passage on her property wide enough to admit very stout people. An arbitrator decided that the lateral dimensions of a heavy dowager would require three feet two inches, but Lady Glamis contended that thirty-four inches was quite wide enough. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn gravely shook his head at this attempt to curtail the privileges of rotund beauties, and the Court decided in favor of the greater width.

THERE IS A MAN in Jersey City whom we advise the temperance folks to look after. The Jersey City *Evening Journal* says of him: The coolest thing yet in the way of advertising a gin-mill is the circular issued by the keeper of a benzine and Jersey lightning "Shebang" at the corner of Morgan and Steuben streets, in which, after boasting of the variety and quality of his liquid eye-openers and leg-tanglers, the proprietor adds that "particular attention will be paid to children" who call for supplies.

Fifteenth Amendment.

It is now believed that the Fifteenth amendment will receive the votes of twenty-nine States, and will be ratified by the spring of 1870, thus removing the whole subject from the arena of politics.

ITEMS.

BARBARA FRIETCHIE'S house in Frederick, Maryland, is to be knocked down to make way for some municipal improvements.

THE rumor that crinoline is abandoned is very wide of the mark. In Paris it is worn larger than last year.—*N. Y. Times.*

IT is said that 37,000,000 feet of logs in the Wolf river pineries of Wisconsin will fail to reach a market on account of low water.

THE latest velocipedal idea is a telegraphic bicycle which shall run on a wire from New Orleans to New York in an hour and a half.

A PUBLISHING house of Yeddo, announces the issue of the one hundred and sixth and last volume of an interesting Japanese novel.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS, has the small pox, and fifty cases of the disease have been recently reported, three of which have thus far proved fatal.

A HUGE demonstration in favor of Cuban interference is to be gotten up in Philadelphia if money enough can be raised to make a grand turn out.

THERE are in Prussia one thousand two hundred and eleven iron smelting works, which give employment to eighty-seven thousand and eighty-six hands.

IN walling up a well in Randolph county, Missouri, the other day, a snake den was discovered and one hundred and twenty-five reptiles of various specie killed.

SPEAKING of the new Chicago telescope a St. Louis paper says that "for observing the heavenly bodiest at very great distances, this telescope has no equal, and no more appropriate locality than Chicago."

PRESIDENT GRANT has issued orders directing the various heads of departments to give leave of absence to their employes who desire to participate in the Odd Fellows' Semi-Centennial Anniversary at Philadelphia.

WHILE Bishop Whittle was preaching at Five Forks church, in Hanover, Virginia, recently, the stove got out of order and threw ont noxious gas in such quantities that the entire congregation was suddenly made sick. Several persons fainted away.

AT Panama, several persons have died under singular circumstances. The immediate cause of death is said to be the bite or sting of a fly, nearly black, or very dark blue, and not dissimilar to what is known in England as the common "blue bottle." The bite is succeeded immediately by very great pain, which partially subsides only when the body of the sufferer becomes swollen, which is the case soon after the bite.

AN OLD HOUSE.—The oldest house in the United States retaining its original form is to be found in Neponset, Mass. It was built by John Minot about the year 1640, and is still in good repair. The Minot family still hold possession of it. In 1670 it was attacked by three Indians during the absence of the male portion of the family. A female servant and several children were in the house. The girl hastily barricaded the door, and seized a loaded gun. The first Indian attempted an entrance by an open window, but was met by a shovel of burning coals from the fireplace, which was thrown in his face by the girl. Another savage who appeared at the window was shot dead; and the survivor beat a hasty retreat.

New Advertisements.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD On and after Wednesday, Sept 16, 1868, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.			STATIONS	DOWN TRAINS.	
Accom P. M.	Mail. A. M.			Accom A. M.	Mail. P. M.
LE4.35	LE 9 05		Huntingdon,	AR9.20	AR4.21
4.40	9.12		Long Siding	9.12	4.16
4.56	9.25		McConnellstown	8.54	4.00
5.04	9.33		Pleasant Grove,	8.47	3.52
5.21	9.49		Marklesburg,	8.30	3.40
5.40	10.05		Coffee Run,	8.14	3.25
5.49	10.13		Rough & Ready	8.05	3.17
6.06	10.28		Cove,	7.50	3.04
6.19	10.32		Fisher's Summit	7.46	2.00
AR6.27	10.55		Saxton,	LE7.30	2.45
	11.13		Riddlesburg,		2.16
	11.21		Hopewell,		2.09
	11.39		Piper's Run,		1.49
	12.00		Tatesville,		1.28
	12.12		Bloody Run,		1.15
	AR 12.18		Mount Dallas.		LE1.10
SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.					
LE6.30	LE 11.00		Saxton,	AR 7.25	AR2.30
6.45	11.15		Coalmont,	7.10	2.15
6.50	11.20		Crawford,	7.05	2.10
AR7.00	AR 11.30		Dudley,	LE 6.55	LE2.00
			Broad Top City.		

Sept. 16, '68. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale that valuable property known as WHITE HALL, situate in East Providence township, eight miles east of Bloody Run, on the turnpike, about the centre of the township, in a desirable situation, containing 310 acres, with 120 acres cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered with white and yellow pine, convenient to saw mills.

The improvements are a large three story house, large stable, two tenant houses, wagon-maker and smith shops. Church, school house, post office, store and mills convenient. Terms reasonable and possession given on the 1st of April, 1869.

5mart4 D. A. T. BLACK.

WIRE RAILING, WIRE GUARDS,

For Store Fronts, Factories, &c. Heavy Crimped Wire Cloth for Cleaning Ores, Coal, &c. Heavy Screen Cloths and Coal Screens, Wire Webbing for Sheep and Poultry Yards, Paper Makers' Wires, Brass and Iron Wire Cloth Sieves, Painted Screens, Ornamental Wire Work. Every information by addressing the manufacturers.

M. WALKER & SONS,
12febly No. 11 North 6th St., PHIL'A.

PLASTER.—The subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has just received from the city 60 tons of the best Nova Scotia ROCK PLASTER, and will continue to receive as his stock diminishes until the first of April, which he will grind and keep for sale at Hartley's Mill, and will sell as cheap as can be bought for cash, or wheat, rye or corn, at the highest cash prices, taken in exchange. Remember only until the first of April. Thankful for past favors I solicit a continuance of the same.

ANDREW J. MILLER.

AGENTS WANTED for the LIFE & TIMES of ST. PAUL, - - - $3.00.

Complete Unabridged Edition, as arranged by CONYBEARE and HOWSON, with an introduction by Bishop SIMPSON. In consequence of the appearance of mutilated editions of this great work, we have been compelled to reduce the price of our Complete Edition from $4.50 to $3.

29mar4t E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers, 654 Broadway N.Y.

PAINTING.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of PLAIN and FANCY PAINTING, PAPER HANGING &c., at shortest notice, in town and country. Sign Painting and all kinds of Wood Imitation carfully executed. Price moderate. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

9apr1869 1yr M. P. SPIDEL.

ESTATE OF JOHN HULL, DECEASED. Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Hull, late of Napier township, in the county of Bedford and State of Penn. dec'd having been granted to me by the Register of said county all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement to

19mar JOSEPH GARVER, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE. Letters of Administration upon the estate of Frederick Bortz, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, they hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make payment immediately, and those having claims against the estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL WHIP,
MARTIN H. BORTZ,
21mar6t Administrators.

P. DUFF & SONS,

124 SECOND AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,

Commission Merchants, Manufacturers' Agents, and Wholesale Dealers in Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Produce. Consignments solicited. Advances made.

Send for our Weekly Price Current.

22jan3mos.

DISSOLUTION. The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the name of John N. Shuck & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on hereafter by Daniel M. Shuck, who will pay the debts of the said firm of John N. Shuck & Co., and all indebted to said firm are requested to pay to him.

JOHN N. SHUCK.
5apr3t DANIEL M. SHUCK.

HENDERSON'S

FRESH GROUND EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR,

on hand and for sale by

16octly G. R. OSTER & CO.

S. M'CAMANT. ....JOHN ELLIOTT.....D. T. CALDWELL
J. M. HARPER.....WILLIAM STOKE.

TYRONE PLANING MILLS.

McCAMANT, ELLIOTT & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Flooring, Brackets, Mouldings, Stair Railing, Plastering Lath, Shingles, Common and Fancy Pickets, Frame Stuff,

AND ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.

Tyrone, Pa., March 19, 1869m6

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of Cadwalader Evans, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate, will please make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement to

2apl6t RHODA EVANS, Adm'x.

A CERTIFICAT OF SCHOLARSHIP in the *Bryant, Stratton & Kimberly* Business College of Philadelphia, for sale at this office.

BUY YOUR HATS & CAPS OF

4dec3m R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

DICKENS' NOVELS, full sets, at 25 cents per novel, at the Inquirer Book store. tf

THE GREAT

ZINGARI BITTERS.

A Safe Blood Purifier,
A Splendid Tonic,
A Pleasant Beverage,
A Certain Cure and
Preventive of Diseases.

The ZINGARI BITTERS are compounded from a prescription of the celebrated Egyptian physician Dr. CHEOPSUS, who after years of trial and experiment, discovered the *Zingarian Herb*—the most remarkable vegetable production, the earth, perhaps, has ever yielded—certainly the most effective in the cure of disease. It, in combination with the other valuable properties of which the ZINGARI BITTERS is composed, will cure

Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Cholic, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption in its first stage, Flatulency, Nervous Debility, Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Acute and Chronic Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, Typhoid and Typhus Fever, Yellow Fever, Scrofula, Diseases of the Kidneys Habitual Costiveness, &c. &c.

In the Prevention and Cure of the above diseases, it has never been known to fail, as thousands of our most prominent citizens throughout all parts of the country, will testify. Let the afflicted send for circular containing testimonial, and certificates of those who have been cured after their cases have been pronounced hopeless by our best physicians.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

F. RAHTER & CO.,

No. 6 N. Front St., PHILADELPHIA.

RECOMMENDED BY

Ex. Gov. David R. Porter, of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Robert J. Fisher, " "
Hon. Edward McPherson, " "
Hon. Joel B. Danner, " "
Hon. Wm. McSherry, " " and
D. R. ANDERSON.

12febly1 Send for Circulars.

GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH,

A Family and an Agricultural Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE $2.50 PER ANNUM CASH.

THE TELEGRAPH is a family Newspaper, independent in its politics. Its scope embraces Choice Literature, and Horticulture, the News of the Day, &c.

IN THE LITERARY DEPARTMENT are constantly given the most desirable and popular Novelettes, Tales, Poetry and Moral and entertaining Reading generally. These are supplied from the best and highest sources, foreign and domestic and equal to anything found in any journal or magazine.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE embraces Farming, Gardening, Fruit-Raising, etc. Our labors in this department for over a third of a century have met the cordial approbation of the public. Our purpose has been to furnish useful and reliable information upon these very important branches of industry and to protect them so far as within our power against the false doctrines and selfish purposes of the many empirics, sensation adventurers and speculators by which the farmer is incessantly assailed. This portion of the *Germantown Telegraph* is alone worth double the price of subscription.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.—The same industry, care, and discrimination in gathering and preparing the stirring events of the day, expressly for this paper, which hitherto has been one of its marked features and given such universal satisfaction, will be continued with redoubled efforts to meet the increasing demands of the public.

TERMS.—Two dollars and fifty cents per annum. No orders received without the cash, and all subscriptions stopped at the end of the time paid for.

Address PHILIP R. FREAS,
Editor and Proprietor,
Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

DUFF'S COLLEGE,

No. 27 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

P. DUFF, Author of Duff's System of Bookkeeping, President.

Established twenty-eight years, having educated many thousands of Merchants, Bankers and Accountants in the United States and Canadas in the most perfect class instruction, and is now the first College in America to introduce the new important improvement of combining that class instruction with comprehensive exercise in

REAL BUSINESS,

By Wm. H., Charles P., and Robert P. Duff, all experienced business Accountants, each having kept books in extensive firms, giving our students the rare opportunity of becoming at once practical Accountants. DUFF'S new system of Merchants', Manufacturer's, National Bank, Railroad and Private Banker's

BOOK-KEEPING,

Splendidly printed in colors by Harper & Brothers, New York. pp 400. Crown 8vo., $3 75. Postage 35c. The only work containing National Bank and Private Bankers' accounts. No other work of the kind has been so unanimously and emphatically recommended by the press, by business men, by teachers, and by those who have been educated from it. See our new Circular, containing also fac simile of Wm H. Duff's First Premium Penmanship, Medals, &c. Mailed free by P. DUFF & SONS, Principals.

$40 STITCH! STITCH! $37 50

40 first class SEWING MACHINES given as premiums for $37 50 worth of subscriptions for WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD ADVOCATE, a first class Family paper, at 75 cents.

ALSO

TICK! TICK! TICK! TICK! TICK!

American Watches worth $32, given for $30 worth of subscriptions. Also

$12 DICTIONARY. $12

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, worth $12, given as premiums for $12 worth of subscriptions. Also

$100 SUNDAY SCHOOL $100
$80 LIBRARIES $80

Large or small, to be selected from 400 volumes of the *very best* Books published, and given as a premium for an equivalent amount of subscription.

Also several other premiums equally liberal. The ADVOCATE, (formerly called the Prospectus,) contains 16 large pages, and aims to promote Knowledge, Virtue, and Temperance. It has been enlarged and improved three times in 27 months. Send for specimen copy. Address S. S. WOOD,
2apr3m P. O. Building, Newburg, N. Y.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE R. R. Co., PITTSBURGH, March 18, 1869.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R.

Proposals will be received up to SATURDAY, May 1st, inclusive, for the GRADUATION, MASONRY and BALLASTING of the remaining 47 Sections of this Road, situated at intervals upon the 90 miles between Connellsville and Cumberland.

Specifications will be ready for distribution at the Pittsburgh and Cumberland offices, on Friday, the 9th of April, and all information nesessary to the proper examination of the work will be afforded by the Engineers upon the line.

By order of the President and Directors.

BENJ. H. LATROBE,
Chief Engineer.

1869. SPRING 1869.

OPENING OF NEW SILKS,
OPENING OF NEW SHAWLS,
OPENING OF NEW CHINTZES,
OPENING OF NEW POPLINS.

Full stock of STAPLE and FANCY

SPRING GOODS.

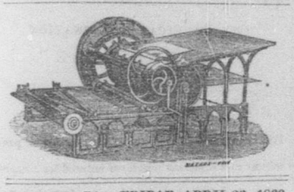
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH and ARCH STREETS,
PHILADELHHIA.

N. B.—JOBS from AUCTION daily received. 19mar6t

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Sudgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office. Nov 2, 1866

MAGAZINES.—The following Magazines for sale at the Inquirer Book Store: ATLANTIC MONTHLY, PUTNAM'S MONTHLY LIPPINCOTT'S, GALAXY, PETERSON, GODEY, MD'M. DEMORESTS, FRANK LESLIE RIVERSIDE, etc. etc. t

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1869.

Local Affairs.

COAL OIL that will not explode for sale at Heckerman's Drug Store.

THE very best Horse and Cattle powders for Sale at Heckerman's Drug Store.

ALL the Monthly and weekly Magazines and periodicals can be had at the INQUIRER Book Store.

GO TO CROUSE's, sign of the Indian, for all kinds of Tobacco, Segars, Pipes, Pouches and Matches.

To make your hair grow thick, apply Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, the greatest discovery of the age.

D. W. CROUSE is selling smoking tobacco at 30 cts., a pound that cant be beat for 50. Go and C the Indian.

A MARTIN HOUSE was erected opposite the Mengle House last week and on Tuesday a family moved into it.

ANOTHER SHINGLE "The Bedford *Gazette*" swings from the Southren end of the INQUIRER Building. They took that end from principle. The "INQUIRER" of course stays North.

Go to the INQUIRER Book Store for wall papers; they have just received a large assortment of new styles and are selling at lower figures than usual.

FAMILY BIBLES, miscellaneous books, school books, wall paper, inks and stationery are sold at the INQUIRER Book Store for less money than any where else.

WE hear persons speak very highly of Heckerman's Tobacco Cure. All who wish to stop chewing, should buy a box, tis only 25 cents.

WE dont understand why the handle was taken off the hydrant opposite the Post office. It is a great inconvenience to the citizens in that neighborhood, and ought to be replaced as soon as possible.

KNIVES AND FORKS, Pocket Knives, Buckets, Tubs, Churns, and every thing in the House-Furnishing Goods line, at the new Hard-ware Store of Jno. F. Blymyer.

See advertisement in another column.

THE Peach Crop bids fair to be a plentiful one with us the present year if not overtaken yet by untimely frosts. The trees are everywhere full of buds almost ready to burst, having for the first time in four years passed through the winter uninjured.

FIRE IN ALTOONA.—On Thursday night of last week a destructive fire broke out in Altoona, Blair County. Seventeen dwelling houses with a number of stables and other buildings were consumed. The loss is estimated at $40,000.00. The fire is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries.

AN exchange says that "some of the Democratic tax collectors in Schuylkill county are heavy defaulters and are skedaddling." Nothing strange in that! It is one of the great fundamental Constitutional principles of Democracy. A very popular loyal Democratic lawyer skedaddled from this county a few years ago with a large amount of soldier's bounty and pension money in his pockets.

CAN it be possible that over Five Million Bottles of PLANTATION BITTERS have been sold during the past year? It is almost incredible, nevertheless it is absolutely true, and is the most convincing proof of their wonderful medicinal and health-restoring qualities. Every family should be supplied with these Bitters, at whatever cost or trouble it may be to obtain them. Be careful that you get the genuine, and that you are not imposed upon by a spurious article.

THE improvements on Juliana street are under full head way now. The fine weather the last of last week, and the first of this week started the folks along the whole line to fixing up: but for the intervention of rain on Tuesday, the pavements on the west side would be complete. The Mengle House is being remodeled inside and out; two large circle-head frames with receiving doors have been put in, in front, during the week. The house is to have a new coat of paint and when finished will more than look cityish.

AN INVALUABLE PREPARATION.—The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for the cure of Consumption of the Lungs, etc. This invaluable preparation has met with such an increased demand during the past few years, that the proprietor has found it necessary to increase the facilities for manufacturing, and has now one of the largest Laboratories in Philadelphia and has recently removed his sales-rooms to the large and commodious store, No. 232 North Second Street, Philadelphia. Some of the largest Patent Medicine dealers in the United States say the demand for Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial is greater at the present time than any other Patent Medicine in this country.

NEXT week being court week many of our friends will be in town and we hope they will not forget the printer. To our many kind friends and patrons who have called upon us during several months past and settled little bills and spoken words of encouragement and approval of our effort to furnish them with a good county paper, we are heartily thankful. To those who are still in arrears we do not wish to be importunate, but our necessarily heavy outlay during the past year compels us to ask as many as can conveniently do so, to call and settle any old accounts that may be due us as we have need of money to pay our honest debts. If each one when he comes to Bedford would bring us a new subscriber with the cash in advance, he would benefit the Republican party and receive the heartfelt thanks of the editor.

SPRING FLOWERS and singing birds come together. The birds can be heard every bright morning and violets, crocuses and hyacinths have made their appearance in our gardens. Perfuming the air with their sweetness, and making bright the earth with their beauty, they well deserve the care usually bestowed upon them by our fair friends. Speaking of flowers we cannot refrain from asking why we have so few of them in our town; and why they are so often hidden away in back yards or gardens where none but the owners ever see them? Bring them forward where they can be seen and enjoyed by every passer by. The sight of them will delight the eyes and rejoice the hearts of many, who have not the means or facilities to cultivate them for themselves, and cannot rob you of your enjoyment but rather increase it by the reflection that you are able to afford pleasure to others who are less fortunate than yourself.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SNAKE SPRING TP., April, 19 69.

Mr. Editor:—The subject of the poor house of the County of Bedford, having become a matter of great interest to the people of this county within the last few years, I take the liberty of giving my views to the people of this county in regard to it. In the first place, the disgraceful and unprofitable manner in which it has been conducted, has won for it, the disapprobation of nine tenths of the people of this county, outside of the borough of Bedford. The report of W. M. Hall Esq., in his investigation into the proceeds of the poor house mill, showed that it did not exceed thirty-five dollars a year over expenses. To think that a mill with a good water power, and so favorably located for custom, has not produced more than thirty-five dollars a year, is a matter that should arouse the suspision of every tax payer of this county, in regard to the honesty with which it has been conducted. In view of this desperate state of things, the Poor directors made a report to the court, recommending that the present poor house property be sold, and a farm purchased, which report, was laid before the grand jury and approved by them. The grand jury have disapproved of the building on the present property at different times, and never to my knowledge consented to build on it. But in view of all this, the parties that have been running this machine, have disregarded the report of the Poor directors, the grand jury, the people, and every principle of justice and right. They have gone on in their own way, and have paid seventy-seven dollars for advertising for proposals for the new house, and paid seven hundred dollars for a plan and specifications of the new house, where any of our best mechanics could have given a plan and specifications for ten dollars; and the mechanics that would have done the work would have understood it better, and would have saved six hundred and ninety dollars in that one item. Then they contract for the building of the new house at a cost of over thirty thousand dollars, and the county to furnish the brick, at what cost I do not know, but it is supposed, that the whole cost of the house would not be less than forty-five thousand dollars. Now there could be a house built, that would be sufficiently large to hold over one hundred paupers, and with all the necessary arrangements for every grade and condition of them, for fifteen thousand dollars, which would save the county about thirty thousand dollars, and have a good and substantial building of brick. Now when this property has been so unprofitable, why not purchase a farm, out in the country, away from the turnpike, and not be gathering up all the lazy stragglers that pass the road. There are quite a number of farms for sale in the county. There is a farm in Snake Spring township, known as the Snyder farm, containing one hundred and seventy acres, lime stone land, with water and all the natural advantages, that could be obtained any where. It is believed that all the bread, meat and vegetables, that would be consumed by the paupers, could be raised on this farm one year with another. There are no buildings on it, which is an advantage, as there would be no buildings to pay for that would not answer the purpose; this farm can be purchased for about ten thousand dollars, and the cost of building a house would be about thirteen thousand dollars, and a barn about three thousand dollars; and one thousand dollars for other out buildings. Now the whole thing, farm, buildings, and all, would not cost over thirty thousand dollars. Now if all the necessary buildings would not cost over twenty thousand dollars what is the use of putting twenty or twenty-five thousand dollars of the people's money, into a building in the shape of fashion and ornamental work, that would be of no real value to anybody. Would it not be better to put that money into real estate or at interest, that the institution might become self supporting? For as long as the institution is supported by taxation, so long will it be governed by fraud and corruption, to a greater or less extent. Then if the present property could not be sold to advantage, it could be rented for five years, for nearly twelve hundred dollars a year, and be kept in repair, and that would produce some of the cash, that would be required for the support of the paupers.

GEORGE BLACKBURN.

AURORA BOREALIS.—The finest display of Aurora Borealis that it has ever been our good fortune to witness occurred on Thursday evening of last week. Early in the evening an unusual light was seen in the Northern sky but it was not until about half past nine o'clock that the grand display began. From that time until eleven o'clock the whole Northern half of the sky was the scene of the most magnificent celestial phenomena. The points of greatest brilliancy were in the North East and North West, whence rays of light varying from bright white to lurid red were continually emanating shooting up to the zenith and quickly disappearing only to be repeated again and again. The most singular feature of the display occurred about a quarter past ten o'clock, when rays of red and white light suddenly shooting up to the zenith and separating entirely from the lower light formed a nucleus immediately overhead from which rays of light extended in every direction, while sheets of pale white light, appearing like vast white clouds, quivered and flashed back and forth continually. This extraordinary phenomenon continued for several minutes, when quick as thought it parted, as though the heavens themselves were opening, and the whole sky was filled with flashes of red and white light. The sudden, singular and startling breaking up of this nucleus caused a general dodging and shrinking on the part of the astonished observers, but finding the sky was not yet falling, they soon regained their confidence and continued their observations. This singular phenomenon of the formation of a nucleus in mid-heaven from which rays and flashes of electric light emanated in every direction as from a battery, was an entirely new feature in Aurora Borealis of which we have never before even heard. It was repeated several times, but each successive one was less vivid than the preceding until they entirely died away and the aurora gradually disappeared. The first and most brilliant seemed to mark the culminating point of this most brilliant display of nature's fire works. Below we give the newspaper reports from various parts of the country where the display was witnessed.

RICHMOND, April 15.—To night at 8 o'clock a belt of light, about six feet wide, appeared across the sky from east to west. It drifted north, crossing, and to some extent, obscuring the moon, and then gathered as a fan closes, and disappeared. The aurora borealis is now visable in the northern horizon. The population has generally turned out to witness the phenomena.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 15.—The aurora borealis was seen here about 8 P. M. It appeared as though light clouds were blown by the winds, while to the south a beautiful bow was formed. About 9 P. M. the sky again lighted up, first at the north and then at the west, and then veered around to the east, darting out huge sheets of light, which changed to a reddish color, and then faded away. The display lasted about half an hour.

PITTSBURG, April 15.—The telegraph wires at this point were seriously affected this evening by the aurora current, although the aurora borealis was not visible in the heavens, being probably hidden by smoke.

LOUISVILLE, April 15.—Between the hours of 7. 30 and 10 P. M., northern lights were slightly visible here, but their effects on the telegraph wires were very perceptible, and all communication was at times interrupted.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The most brilliant auroral display for years took place this evening. The auroral current affected the wires east and west, almost suspending operations. For a time the current was very heavy, and the wires to Boston were worked with the auroral current alone.

BALTIMORE, April 15.—The entire northern hemisphere from east to west, to the zenith, was brilliantly illuminated by an unusual display of the aurora to-night. For several hours flashes of pale light have been continuous. At this hour, 11 P. M. the light has almost entirely disappeared.

Books and Periodicals.

OUTLINES OF OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY is the title of a new juvenile book published by the Lutheran Board ot publication 42 North ninth street Philadelphia. This book should be in every Sabbath school library as it is specially designed to familiarize the youthful mind with the leading facts of Old Testament History. No better book can be placed in the hands of our youth whether in or out of the Sabbath school.

THE COTTAGE BY THE LAKE is another of the recent issues of the Lutheran Board of Publication. It is a translation from the German of Martin Claudius by Miss R. H. Schively. It is one of those delightful books descriptive of the religious home life of Germany, than which it is almost impossible to find anything more highly instructive and entertaining to the youthful mind.

LITTLE MEG'S CHILDREN is the latest book issued by the Lutheran Board, and is one which will rank along with any of its prvious publications as a juvenile book. It will soon find its place in our Sunday schools, in which it cannot fail to do a good work.

All three of the above books are for sale at the INQUIRER Book Store, where all the publications of the Lutheran Board can at all times be had.

THE GALAXY for May contains: Put yourself in his place, A Desultory Denunciation of English Dictionaries, Pairs and Repairs, English Toryism and its Leaders, Susan Fielding, A Great Advocate, A Choir of Songsters, The Galaxy Miscellany, Drift-Wood, Literature and Art, Nebulæ.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE for May contains: Beyond the Breakers, May Apple; a poem, Salmon Fishing, Hans Breitmann in Politics, Rougegorge, Life in Coal Mines, A few Curious Derivatives, Dick Lyle's Fee, Spectrum Analysis, Earl Douglas, of Philadelphia, Recollections of Washington Irving, The Argosy; a poem, A Real Ghost Story, Our Monthly Gossip, Literature of the Day, For Sale at all the Book and News Stores. Single Number, 35 cts. Yearly Subscription, $4. Liberal terms to Clubs and Agents. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Publishers, 715 and 717 Market St., Philadelphia.

THE Lady's Friend for May. The steel plate for this number is an amusing scene called The First Visit. The colored Fashion Plate is unusually brilliant, and the leading wood-cut represents boating on the beautiful Lake of Killarney. The music is the Melissa Schottische; and a variety of well chosen illustrations present in an attractive light the present picturesque fashions. The lovers of fancy work will find this department attended to. In light literature, this magazine has no superior. Mrs. Moulton leads off with The Story of an Old Young Man, Mrs. Wood's continued story of Roland Yorke increases in interest, Mary L. Bolles contributes A Morning Glory, fresh and bright, Miss Prescott's Between Two is fascinating as usual, and there is a paper upon The Jews in Rome, by Julia Ward Howe. Published by Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

THE Electic Magazine for May contains: The Right Hon. Hugh Elliott, Perceiving without seeing, New Germany, Lord Byron, Six months in Calcutta, Lunar Phenomena, The Myths of London, American and other Travel, Her Majesty's Tower, The Ladies' Cry, (Nothing to do,) A modern Alphabet Inventor, Stage Morality and the Ballet, The Polar World, Poetry &c. Published by E. R. Pelton, 108 Fulton St., N. Y.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for May has a steel plate, colored fashions plate, Circular cushion and point lace doyley, printed in blue, Six genuine fashions, A page of fancy work printed in blue, and the regular extension sheet, containing forty one engravings. In the literary department will be found articles from several of the best writers in the land.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE contains: Historical Sketches of the Reign of George II. Doubles and Quits a comedy of errors. Part V. New Zealand and its Gold Fields, The Northmen, Heathen and Christian, A Whist Reminiscence (by an old hand), Stage Morality and the Ballet, and the Arts in the Household, or Decorative Art applied to Domestic Uses. Published by the Leonard Scott publishing Co., 140 Fulton St., N. Y.

All the above Magazines for sale at the Inquire Book Store at publishers prices.

Do not Trifle with Danger.

A single spark may kindle a flame that will consume a city, and small ailments neglected, may end in fatal disorders. Bearing this fact in mind, let the first symptons of debility or nervous prostration be met promptly with invigorating treatment. Foremost among the vegetable tonics of the age stands HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, and whenever the vital powers seem to languish, or there is any reason to suspect that the animal functions essential to the sustenation and purification of the body are imperfectly performed, this invaluable invigorant and antiseptic should at once be resorted to. Indigestion always produces weakness of the bodily powers. Sometimes it happens that the appetite demands more food than the stomach can digest; though not more, perhaps, than is required to keep up the full strength of the frame. The object, under such circumstances, is to increase the digestive capacity of the assimilating organ, so as to make it equal to the duty imposed upon it by the appetite, and capable of supplying the *building material of the system* as fast as it is required. This object is fully accomplished by the use of the Bitters. They tone and gently stimulate the cellular membrane which secretes the gastric juice, and the result is that the solvent is mingled with the food in sufficient quantity to convert all its nourishing particles into pure and wholesome element. If, on the other hand, there is a deficiency of appetite, without any correspondent deficiency of digestive power, the effect of the tonic is to stimulate a desire of food. In nineteen cases out of twenty, headache, nausea, nervousness, fainting-fits, spasms, and, indeed, most of the casual aches and pains to which humanity is subject, proceed primarily from indigestion complicated with biliousness; and for both these complaints HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are recommended as a speedy and certain remedy.

RAILROAD MEETING.—A railroad meeting will be held in the Court house on Tuesday of Court week the 27th inst at 4 o'clock P. M. Let there be a full turn out of all who feel any interest in our railroad enterprise. Now is the time if we ever expect to get a railroad. Come with your minds made up to subscribe to the utmost limit of your ability and we will soon have a road. 2t.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. tf.

WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?—We have a new $55,00 Grover and Baker sewing machine which we will dispose of on easy terms to any one who wants a good machine: and who does not want a good sewing machine?

ALSO a new Singer Sewing Machine for sale as cheap as can be sold in the community and on the best of terms.

ALSO a Seventy five dollar Machine of the American Buttonhole and Overseaming Sewing machine Company's Manufacture on the most favorable terms.

Either of the two last named machines can be seen in operation in town, where they have given the most complete satisfaction. Further particulars can be had by calling at, or writing to, the INQUIRER Office Bedford Pa. tf.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Hazzard.
County Surveyor—Samuel Letterman.
Commissioners—F. P. Beegle, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton *Clerk*—John G. Fisher.
Counsel—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—R. Egulf, Michael, Diehl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—J. W. Dickerson. *Clerk*—W. C. Shaffer, *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician* —Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—James Mattingly, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—Josiah Haley.
Council—W. Bowles, Jonathan Brightbill, W. M. Cook, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and J. Reed. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—Jno. Hz Reed.
Constable—Richard Curboy.
High Constable—Lawrence Defibaugh.
School Directors—Job Mann, Isaac Mengle, Geo. Mengle, Jacob Bowser, John Cessna. H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. A. W. Gibson.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Juniata Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.

Cloverseed is steady at $8 50@9 25, per 64 pounds the latter rate from second hands. 6,000 bushels Timothy sold at $3 80@4 50, the latter rate for choice. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2 65@2 70. There is not much activity in the flour market, but holders generally are firm in their views. About 700 barrels were taken for home consumers at $5@5 50 for superfine; $6@6 50 for extras; $8 50@7 25 for Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family; $7@8, for Pennsylvania do; $8@9 25 for Ohio do; and $9 50@$12 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye flour may be quoted at 7@7 25 per barrel. Nothing doing in corn meal.

The wheat market continues quiet; there being very little demand, except for prime lots which are in small supply; sales of red at $1 60@1 65; 2,000 bushels Indiana and Michigan amber at $1 80@1 82, and 400 bushels Genesee do. at $1 85. Rye may be quoted at $1 45 per bushel for Western. Corn is steady but the volume of business is light; sales of yellow at 88@90c, and 3,000 bushels mixed Western at 85@86c. Whisky is steady at 95@98c per gallon, tax paid.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

W. C. SCHAFFER
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Office with J. W. Dickerson Esq. 23apr1y

SHAMPOONING, HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING.
I am determined to fight it out on this line all summer and will warrant entire satisfaction to all my patrons. I am also prepared to weave hair, make switches and curls on the shortest notice and most improved styles. Room on Juliana St., one door south of the Express Office.
23apr3m H. F. CRAWLEY.

A GREAT REMEDY
FOR THE CURE OF
THROAT AND LUNG DISEASE.
DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.
It is the only safe guard and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.
It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.
It strengthens the debilitated system.
It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.
It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passage of the lungs.
Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflamation.
It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted, with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—
Consumption of the Lungs, Cough, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diptheria, &c., &c.
We are often asked why are not other remedies in the market for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and other Pulmonary affections equal to Dr. L. Q. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial. We answer—
1st. It cures, not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, causing irritation and cough.
2d. Most Throat and Lung Remedies are composed of anodynes, which allay the cough for awhile, but by their constringing effects, the ulcers become hardened, and the unhealthy fluids coagulate and are retained in the system, causing disease beyond the control of our most eminent physicians.
3d. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial, with its assistants, are preferable, because they remove the causes of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assist the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purify the blood, thus scientifically making the cure perfect.
Dr. Wishart has on file at his office hundreds and thousands of Certificates, from Men and Women of unquestionable character who were once hopelessly given up to die, but through the Providence of God were completely restored to health by the Pine Tree Tar Cordial. A Physician in attendance who can be consulted in person or by mail, *free of charge*. Price of Pine Tree Tar Cordial $1.50 per Bottle, $11 per doz. Sent by Express on receipt of price Address L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D. No. 232 North 2d Street, Philadelphia Pa. 23apr3m

1869. SPRING IMPORTATION 1869.
RIBBONS,
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.
ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,
237 & 239 BALTIMORE STREET,
BALTIMORE
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
VELVET AND SASH RIBBONS,
BONNET CRAPES,
SILKS AND SATINS,
ILLUSIONS, BLONDS,
LACES, RUCHES, NETTS AND VELVETS,
FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,
STRAW BONNETS AND LADIES HATS,
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,
SUNDOWNS AND SHAKER HOODS.
The largest Stock of Millinery Goods in this Country and unequalled in choice variety which we offer at prices that will defy competition.
ORDERS SOLICITED.
16apr3m

EVERYBODY in want of WALL PAPER examines the stock at the Inquirer Book Store

New Advertisements.

LIST OF RETAILERS.
A list of venders of Foreign and domestic merchandise in the county of Bedford for the year 1869, as appraised and classified by the Appraiser of Mercantile taxes.

Class.			
	Bedford Borough.		
7	G R Oster & Co.	store	$40 00
8	A B Cramer & Co.	do	30 00
14	T H & N J Lyons	do	7 00
13	Robt Fyan	do	10 00
10	Miller & Bowser	do	20 00
10	Hartley & Metzger	do	20 00
9	J M Shoemaker	do	25 00
13	A L Defibaugh	do	10 00
14	W W Shuck	do	7 00
13	Miss M Border	do	10 00
14	George Reimond	do	7 00
13	Mrs. E V Mowry	do	10 00
14	Isaac Lippel	do	7 00
12	T M Lynch	do	12 50
12	B Mc. Blymyre & Co	do	12 50
14	Dr. B F Harry	do	7 00
14	H Heckerman & son	do	7 00
14	R W Berkstresser	do	7 00
14	Jacob Bollinger	confec't	7 00
14	John O Smith	do	7 00
14	George Mardoff	do	7 00
14	Mrs. M Shaffer	store	7 00
14	Daniel Border	jewelry	7 00
14	John Lutz	store	7 00
13	E M Fisher	do	10 00
11	Reed & Schell	banker	15 00
11	O E Shannon	do	15 00
14	D W Crouse	store	7 00
12	H F Irvine	do	12 50
14	Wm Kiser	do	7 00
14	Simon Ling	whips & saddles	7 00
12	John F Blymyer	hardware	7 00
14	Nycum & Lindsay	drugs	7 00
14	Margaret Fetterly	store	7 00
14	David Brode	confec't	7 00
	Bedford Township.		
14	Bedford Mineral Springs	ten-pins	7 00
14	do do do	billiards	7 00
14	Godfrey Yeager	store	7 00
14	E Y Imler	do	7 00
	Bloody Run Borough.		
13	J M Barndollar & son	store	12 50
7	J B Williams & Co	do	40 00
14	F Masters	drugs	7 00
13	States & Morgart	store	10 00
14	James Sheeder	confec't	7 00
14	Thomas Ritchey	store	7 00
14	A J Nycum	do	7 00
14	John C Black	confec't	7 00
14	J Ramsey	store	7 00
14	Eliza Grove	millenery	7 00
12	B Gump & Co	hardware	12 50
14	J D Lucas	confec't	7 00
14	J B Tobias & Co	stoves etc.,	7 00
	Broad Top Township.		
14	Daniel Roland	store	7 00
14	R B Wigton	do	7 00
12	Lowry, Eichelberger & Co	do	12 50
14	Eichelberger brothers	do	7 00
14	Mrs. C Eichelberger	confec't	7 00
14	Hedding & Jenkins	store	7 00
	Cumberland Valley Tp.,		
14	D R Anderson	store	7 00
14	William Laney	do	7 00
14	E Dicken	do	7 00
	Colerain Township.		
14	Mrs. Kate Corle	store	7 00
14	A C James	do	7 00
14	Evans & Hetrick	do	7 00
14	Benjamin Kegg	do	7 00
14	Samuel Hunt	do	7 00
	Hopewell Township.		
14	McCamant & Byers	store	7 00
	Harrison Township.		
14	B B Wertz	store	7 00
14	James Shoemaker	do	7 00
14	Nycum Brothers	do	7 00
	Juniata Township.		
14	Hillegass & Co	store	7 00
14	William Keyser	do	7 00
14	L N Fyan & Co	do	7 00
14	George Gardill	do	7 00
14	Leonard Markel	do	7 00
14	Joseph Foller	do	7 00
	Napier Township.		
14	E Richard & Co	store	7 00
14	Charles Crissman & Co	do	7 00
14	William J Statler	do	7 00
	Middle Woodberry Township.		
14	D F Keagy	store	7 00
14	D Stover & son	do	7 00
14	do do do	confec't	7 00
14	George Kauffman	store	7 00
14	Jacob Breuneman	do	7 00
14	Oliver Fluke	confec't	7 00
14	John Hissong	do	7 00
14	William R Smith	drugs	7 00
14	William Roberts	store	7 00
	South Woodberry Township.		
14	J Bayer & Brothers	store	7 00
14	C L Buck	do	7 00
14	L B Replogle	do	7 00
14	J Openheimer	do	7 00
14	do do	confec't	7 00
14	Robert Ralston	store	7 00
14	Jonathan Davis	do	7 00
	East Providence Tp.		
14	Simon Nycum	store	7 00
14	Jacob Felton	do	7 00
	West Providence Tp.		
14	John Gilbaugh	store	7 00
14	John M Barndollar	do	7 00
14	W H Allen	do	7 00
	Londenderry Township.		
14	Thomas Porter	store	7 00
14	Jacob Beales	do	7 00
14	Jacob Evans	do	7 00
	Southampton Township.		
14	John Mors	store	7 00
14	H C Lashey	do	7 00
14	George Lashley	do	7 00
14	James Elder	do	7 00
14	J M Percell	do	7 00
14	Jeremiah Bennett	do	7 00
14	Daniel Tewell	do	7 00
	Monroe Township.		
14	J R O'Neil	store	7 00
14	Daniel Fletcher	do	7 00
	Saxton Township		
12	J A & E Eichelberger	store	12 50
12	Little & Stoler	do	12 50
14	David M Jones	confec't	7 00
	Liberty Township.		
14	John V Besser	store	7 00
	Coaldale Borough.		
14	Mrs. Annie Prince	store	7 00
14	Richard Langdon	do	7 00
	Schellsburg Borough.		
13	Conley & Hull	store	10 00
13	Egolf & son	do	10 00
13	Black & Marbourg	do	10 00
14	J S Schell	do	7 00
13	J E Colvin	do	10 00
13	J A Songster	hardware	10 00
14	A Haymaker	store	7 00
14	J S Long	confec't	7 00
14	Henry Sellers	do	7 00
	St. Clairsville.		
14	G B Amick	store	7 00
14	F D Beegle	do	7 00
14	Isaac Hahn	do	7 00
14	S Oster	do	7 00
	St. Clair Township.		
14	M Walker	store	7 00
14	N H Wright	do	7 00
14	Simon Hershman	do	7 00
14	E Blackburn & Co	do	7 00
14	G D Trout	do	7 00
14	B F Horn	do	7 00
14	Thomas Beckley	do	7 00
14	Ickes & son	do	7 00
14	Mary Blackburn & Co	do	7 00
	Union Township.		
14	J M Walters	store	7 00
14	John Lamburn	do	7 00

Notice is hereby given that an appeal will be held at the Commissioner's office at the Court House in Bedford, on Tuesday the 18th day of May, 1869.
JOHN A. CESSNA, mercantile appraiser.
N. B. Persons whose names are not contained in the above list who have commenced business since the 1st of April 1869, will please inform the undersigned of the same, also any that have discontinued.
JOHN A. CESSNA.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE—Having been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county to examine and report the facts, and state an account in the matter of the citation against Henry J. Bruner, guardian of the Growden minors. I will attend to the duties of the said appointment at my office in Bedford on Tuesday the 20th day of April inst., where all interested may attend if they desire.
J. R. D'URBORROW, Auditor.
16apr1t

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE SIGHTS AND SECRETS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.—The most startling, instructive, and entertaining book of the day. Send for circulars and see our terms. Address U. S. Publishing Co., No. 411 Broome st., N. Y. 19mar4t

CAUTION:—My wife Rachel Barkman, having left me without any just or reasonable cause, all persons are hereby notified not to harbor or trust her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting. HEZEKIAH BARKMAN,
Southampton Township.

MARRIAGE CERTIFCATES.—On hand and for sale at the *Inquirer* office, a fine assortment of Marriage Certificates. Clergymen and Justices should have them.

New Advertisements.

HOUSE FURNISHING,
HARDWARE GOODS &c.,
JOHN F. BLYMYER has opened a full stock of
HARDWARE,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
WOODEN WARE,
BRUSHES,
PAINTS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OILS,
SHOEMAKER'S FINDINGS,
BUILDER'S HARDWARE,
OIL, POCKET BOOKS,
COAL OIL LAMPS,
COAL OIL,
SADDLERY,
CUTLERY,
BUCKETS,
CHURNS,
TUBS,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

He hopes, by strict attention to business, and fair prices, to merit a share of Public patronage.
Store in same room as occupied by B. M. BLYMYER & Co., as a STOVE AND TIN STORE.
9apr

STATEMENT
OF THE
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
JANUARY 1, 1869.

CAPITAL STOCK	$1,000,000,00
SURPLUS	622,974,39

ASSETS.

	Market Value.
Real Estate owned by the Company	$ 435,025.00
Loans on Mortgages	46,100.00
United States Bonds, 5-20	139,239.37
Missouri State Bonds	22,562.50
Virginia State Bonds	26,035.68
Tennessee State Bonds	18,005 00
Alabama State Bonds	9,000.00
Wisconsin State Bonds	12,360.00
New Haven City Bonds	51,000.00
National Bank Stock	212,322.00
State Bank Stocks	7,785.00
Loans on Collateral and on call	22,116.24
Cash on hand and in Banks	100,966.05
Interest and Rents accrued and Balances due the Company	93,423.49
Bills Receivable	59,855.20
Cash in hands of Agents	273,831.81
Salvages on Losses paid, sundry investments, and other property owned by the Company	93,347.07
	$1,622,974.39

LIABILITIES.

Losses in process of adjustment	$68,632.32

J. G. FISHER, AGENT,
16apr6t Bedford, Pa.

FARMERS WANTING
Knifen, Ohio Harvester, New Yorker or any Reaper or Mower, self-Rake or dropper, rear or front, or one that cuts both rear and front, and has no point that the knives do not work freely. Pratt and other Hay Rakes, Gum and Pin Drills; Grain and Clover Separators, Shovel plows and Cultivators, and any other implements of any description, should order them from
McLANAHAN, STONE & ISETT,
or their

Farm, Garden & Household.

ABOUT PAINTING, PAPERING, ETC.

Select paper with quiet tints, as being in better taste than gaudy colors. Some paper the ceilings also. For this a white or nearly white watered paper should be used, with a broad and delicately colored border.

Side walls can be papered by women. Trim the unprinted edge from one side of the paper, cut into strips the right length, matching the figure as you cut, then lay one strip at a time on a long table, and with a good whitewash brush, or even a clothes brush, spread on the paste—common boiled flour paste, made rather thin, and perfectly smooth—then with your assistant, lift the strip to its place, and with cloths in your hand pat it thoroughly from the top downwards and the middle outwards. In putting on the second piece, lap its trimmed edge over the untrimmed edge of the first, and match the figure.

Do not begin in a corner, for these are seldom straight, but begin by a door, so that when you come around to the place of beginning, there will not be a strip of broken figure to close up with. In papering the corners of a room, always cut the paper instead of turning the corner whole, and then lap a little so, that the paper will go in smooth to any irregularities in the corner, and not bridge across, as it will do if put on whole.

If your house is nice, and you wish to repaint within doors, do not fail to get the zinc paint for the last coat. It costs more, but is vastly more durable, has a beautiful polish, and is very easily cleaned without soap. But if you are building a nice house, by all means have the wood work varnished, and dispense with paint entirely. Almost any wood is handsomer varnished than any paint can make it, and a simple damp cloth will then remove all dirt.

All the old varnished furniture, bedsteads, chairs, tables, &c., can be made to look almost like new, if well rubbed with turpentine and oil. If past such a remedy, buy a cup of varnish, get the loan of a brush and varnish the furniture yourself. A nicely varnished table is handsomer to my taste without a spread than with one.

If new curtains are wanted for any part of the house, get buff chintz, the size of the windows, run a flat rod into the lower hem, and nail the upper edge to a round rod, such as you can get at the stores arranged to draw up by a cord at the sides; or if you cannot do better, put a round rod at the bottom and roll up, tying with a cord and tassel thrown over the top. White curtains can be added, if wanted.

Carpets should be taken up at least once a year and thoroughly beaten with whips. All common ones should be turned the other side up. Good straw evenly laid down is the best to keep dust from wearing carpets. Carpets that are to be stretched much should be bound all around, and oil cloths should also be bound with carpet binding.

In purchasing a carpet, remember that large patterns are only suited to large rooms, and that a carpet with a small figure, covering nearly the whole surface, will last longest especially if the carpets be three-ply. Let there be a harmony of colors between the carpet and wall paper. Select substantial colors as well as substantial cloth, don't get a green carpet, and then keep the room dark to protect it, but get one that loves the light. Cotton carpets or even linen are poor economy, but for honest wear give us the old fashioned rag carpet yet.—*Ohio Farmer.*

SOAP SUDS.

A cistern or tank, of the capacity of from two to four hogsheads, should be constructed in the vicinity of the sink or laundry of every farm house, and a system of conductors so arranged as to lead the suds and slops into it as they are made.

This liquid matter is a most powerful fertilizer, containing the food of plants in a state of solution, and consequently in a condition to be readily taken up and absorbed by vegetables as soon as applied.

Irrigating gardens with soap suds, after the liquid has become stale, is a powerful means of promoting vegetable growth, especially in dry weather. Some have considered the value of such to be equal to that of the same weight of manure; this, however, is probably an exaggerated estimate: yet we want no additional corroboration to satisfy us of its intrinsic worth as a vegetable stimulant.

Great care should be observed that the decaying matter and suds do not taint the air about the dwelling, as in the process of fermentation and decomposition sulphuretted hydrogen gas is thrown off. This is an active poison. When inhaled it acts directly on the blood, thickening it and turning it black. A single gallon of it, mixed with 1,200 ot air, will render it poisonous to birds, and one gallon in 100 will kill a dog. Many of our people are not sufficiently careful about allowing such "sinks of iniquity" to exist near their dwellings.—*New England Farmer.*

FOWLS IN ORCHARDS.

The public has yet to learn the full advantage of keeping poultry. Few seem to appreciate what they may do among trees in an orchard. Let any one try them in an orchard of a quarter of an acre, where they may be kept by a picket fence four or five feet high; put in, say 125 fowls, and observe the result. He will avoid the annoyance in the garden, of which so many complain, while they will work among the trees, doing just what is needed and destroying everything that can injure the fruit trees, in the shape of bugs, worms or other insects, and lay a large number of eggs, which are a cash article, to say nothing of the chickens, which pay well for raising at the present time, I have tried it, and know it is so. I have about one hundred fowls, which have worked admirably among my trees, keeping the ground in good condition, keeping off the insects and promoting the growth of the orchard. I am satisfied that we have yet to learn the full benefits which may be derived from the proper management of fowls, and it is quite possible that the method I have suggested may offer the best way of getting our apple orchards into bearing condition.—*Exchange.*

IS WHITE CLOVER PASTURE GOOD FOR SHEEP?—Having kept sheep for six years, principally upon white clover, I can recommend it as being durable and affording about one-third more food than other grasses, and it will stand closer feeding, and sheep will do well on it. I have about ten acres that have been seeded eighteen or twenty years. It was sown with prairie grass, which is long since extinct, and the clover still flourishes, (the ground has never been broken, and it has often been remarked that my pasture will sustain more stock than any pasture of its size in the neighborhood. It also makes good hay for sheep. I mix white clover seed and sow for meadow; it sods over better and yields all of one-third more per acre, and makes much better hay for sheep. I wintered sixty-five sheep on hay thus mixed without feeding any grain, and lost none after winter set in, and none are poor and weak. My lambs have need of but little care, their dams all being in good condition. The above sheep kept better than flocks in the vicinity that have had hay and grain without white clover. —*Wisconsin Farmer.*

HARPER'S WEEKLY, HARPER'S BAZAR FRANK LESLIE, CHIMNEY CORNER and all other Illustrated papers for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

Humorous.

NEVER run down your opponent's goods in public. Let him pay for his own advertising.

WHEN is a lawyer like a donkey? When he is drawing a conveyance.

WHEN a woman wears her husband's trousers, is she panting for his rights or her own?

IF you and your sweetheart vote upon the marriage question; you for it and she against it, don't flatter yourself as to its being a tie.

A typographical mistake of a C for an H, made a paper say, "A locomotive ran over a cow and cut her into *calves*."

A rash and somewhat deluded young man has threatened to apply the Maine law to his sweet heart—she intoxicates him so.

THE politician who "took his position" is supposed to have carried it away with him, as he has not been heard from since.

YOU seem to walk more erect than usual my dear sir. "Yes, I have been straightened by circumstances."

WHAT is the difference between killed soldiers and repaired garments? The first are dead men, the second men-ded.

WHY does a novelist with his manuscript in his coat pocket resemble a lion? Because he carries his tail behind him.

"SEE here, mister," said a lady who was treed by a dog, "If you don't take that dog away I'll eat up all your apples."

"ARE you the mate?" said a passenger to the Irish cook of a vessel. "No,' answered Pat, "but I'm the boy that boils the mate."

PUNCH says that women who make up their faces deceive themselves if they think by so doing they are more likely to tempt men to make up their minds.

SAYS Kate to her new husband, "John, what does true love build upon?" Quoth John, and grinned from ear to ear, "The rock of yonder cradle, dear."

"I don't believe it's any use, this vaccination," said a yankee. "I had a child vaccinated, and he fell out of a winder a week arter, and got killed.

GENT—"Confound the hair oil; how it sticks!"

Wife—"Oh, Harry! that is not hair oil; it must be the baby's soothing syrup."

THE Local Editor of the Paducah *Kentuckian* drew a sewing machine in the Paschall Lottery, and now advertises for a good looking young woman to come and run it for him.

A local poet indicted a sonnet to his mistress, entitled, I kissed her *sub rosa*. The compositor knew better than that, and set it up in printer's Latin, "I kissed her *snub nosa*."

A DOTING mother of a waggish boy, having bottled a lot of nice preserves labeled them, "Put up by Mrs. D—." Johnny, having discovered them, soon ate the contents of one bottle, and wrote on the bottom of the label, 'Put down by Johnny D—.'

Two young ladies and an Irishman were conversing on age when one of them put the home question: "Which of us do you think is the elder, Mr. H?" "Sure," replied the gallant Hibernian, "you both look younger than each other."

A BADLY bunged-up Emerald Islander, in response to the inquiry, "Where have you been?" said:—"Down to Mrs. Mulrooney's wake, and an illegant time we had of it. Fourteen fights in fifteen minutes; only one nose left in the house, and that belongs to the tay kettle!"

AN officer who was inspecting his company one morning, spied one private whose shirt was sadly begrimed.

"Patrick O'Flinn," called out the captain.

"Here, yer honor!" promptly responded Patrick, with hand to his cap.

"How long do you wear a shirt?" thundered the officer.

"Twenty-eight inches, sir!" was the ready rejoinder.

A GENTLEMAN was going out one day, in his carriage, to call with his wife, when he discovered that he had left his visiting cards. He ordered his footman, who had recently come into service, to go to the mantle-piece in the sitting-room, and bring the cards he should see there. The servant did as he was ordered, retaining the articles to be used as directed, and off started the gentleman, sending in the footman with cards wherever the "not at home" occurred. As these were very numerous, he turned to the servant with the question, "How many cards have you left?"

"Well," sir said the footman very innocently, "there's the king of spades, the six of hearts, and the ace of clubs."

"The deuce!" exclaimed his master.

"That's gone," said John.

A FOUR-YEAR OLD WEASEL.—A banker of this city sends this: A short time since, a four year old, who was *so* small that he was obliged to stand several feet off from the teller's desk, in our bank, in order to be seen, presented a check for sixty dollars. The money was handed over—the boy being known—and our little friend departed. Some five minutes later he rushed into the bank, looking the picture of fright, and breathless. As soon as he recovered sufficiently, he said:

"M-m-Mr., did you send for me?"

"No, certainly not. Why do you ask?"

"A m-man came up to m-me in the street and said you paid me too much money, and he wanted to take it from me."

"Did you give it to him?"

"No sir. *I axed him did he catch a weasel asleep*, and I ran back to you!"—*Rural New Yorker.*

WHAT KILLED HIM.—A few days ago, when Judge Gould of Troy, lately deceased, was holding court in that city, a prisoner was being tried before him for wilful murder, in causing the death of a man by a pistol shot. An eminent physician and surgeon was on the stand as a witness for the defence.

The prisoner's counsel, an adroit lawyer, attempted to show that the man, who lived some little time after being shot, might have died from some other cause, and examined his witness after this style:

"Doctor, would not such a thing cause death?"

"Oh, yes, sir."

"This is quite sufficient for us," exclaimed the defendant's counsel, with an air of triumph, twirling his eye-glass.

Judge Gould turned on his feet, bent his large, keen, penetrating black eye full on the witness, and said a little sharply:

"Doctor, you have now told us what *might* have caused this man's death; what *did* cause his death?"

"The *bullet*, sir," answered the witness. This ended the case.

—"PAPA," said a little urchin to his father the other day, "I saw a printer go down the street just now."

"Did you, sonny? How do you know the person was a printer?"

"Because I do, papa.'

"But he might have been a carpenter, blacksmith or shoemaker."

"Oh no, papa, he was a printer—likely an editor—for he was gnawing a bone, and he had no stockings on. The crown was out of his hat and his coat was all torn. I am certain he was a printer.

Medicinal.

WHY ENDURE A LIVING DEATH?

The confirmed dyspeptic may almost say with St. Peter, "I die daily." The object of this article is not to remind him of his pangs, but to show him how to banish them forever. The means of immediate and permanent relief are proffered him in

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

And it is for him to say whether he will continue to endure a living death, or to put himself in a position to render life enjoyable.

LIVING ADVERTISEMENTS

Of the efficacy of this matchless vegetable stomachic are to be found in every city and town in the United States—healthy men and women rescued from torture by its use, and eager to bear testimony to its virtues. It differs from any other bitters in existence, in this especial particular—it is not alcoholic.

For such constitutions and systems as require for their invigoration a diffusive stimulant,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Has been provided—a preparation in which the solid extracts of the finest restoratives of the vegetable kingdom are held in solution by a spirituous agent, purged of all deleterious constituents. The patient, in choosing between these two great antidotes, should be guided by his own condition. If in a very low state, from debility, the Tonic should be his selection; but in cases where the emergency is not so pressing, the Bitters is the specific required. Thousands find infinite benefit from taking each in turn. There is no phase of indigestion, Biliousness, Nervous Disease, or Physical Prostration, to which they are not adapted, and in which, singly or combined, they will not effect a cure.

EXCHANGE PAIN FOR EASE,

And Weakness for Strength. Get rid of the ailments which interfere with enjoyment; cast gloom and despondency to the winds; take a stronger hold of life, and, in short,

BECOME A NEW MAN!

Through the instrumentality of the most powerful and popular of all vegetable invigorants and correctives.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Biliousness, Indigestion, General Debility, and all the complaints which proceed from a want of proper action in the Liver, the Stomach, and the Bowels, are eradicated by a course of this great

CONSTITUTIONAL SPECIFIC,

Which not only combats and conquers diseases that have intrenched themselves in the system, but is the best known safeguard against all unhealthy influences. Persons whose occupations and pursuits subject them to the depressing effects of a close, unwholesome atmosphere should take it regularly, as a protection against the low fevers and other disorders which malaria engenders. Invalids who are

WASTING AWAY,

Without any special complaint, except a gradual declination of bodily strength and nervous energy, will find in the Bitters a fountain of vitality and vigor as refreshing and exhilerating as a pool in the desert to the sand-scorched and fainting travelers.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated and entirely *free from alcoholic admixtures of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum* Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking, or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, and Limbs, etc. etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great depression of spirits.

They are the Greatest and Best

BLOOD PURIFIERS EVER KNOWN,

And will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure. Keep your Liver in order. Keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN,

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

WHO WOULD ASK FOR MORE DIGNIFIED OR STRONGER TESTIMONY?

HON. GEORGE WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

"Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON."

HON. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,

Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1867.

"Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very useful article as a tonic and an appetizer. It is not an intoxicating drink, and may be used beneficially by persons of all ages.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

CAUTION:

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON, is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PRICES:

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle..... $1 00
" " " half dozen..... 5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, $1 50 per bottle, or a half dozen for $7 50.

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

☞ For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

Dr. B. F. HARRY, Agent, Bedford, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

IF YOU WANT—

SLEIGH BELLS,
SLEIGH BASKETS,
SLEIGH RUNNERS,
STEEL SLEIGH SOLES,
BUFFALO ROBES, AND
HORSE-BLANKETS, go to

LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE.

A fine stock of SKATES for Ladies and gentlemen.

A beautiful lot of
LAMPS, LANTERNS AND CHIMNEYS,
DOUBLE-BARRELLED SHOT-GUNS
AND PISTOLS,
CONCENTRATED LYE,
DOBBINS' AND CASTILE SOAP,
FANCY SOAPS,
A superior article of LUBRICATING OIL for machinery,
A fine lot of AXES, SAUSAGE MEAT CUTTERS & STUFFERS, Cheap.

If you want a BRASS OR BELL-METAL KETTLE,
If you want the best CLOTHES WRINGER,
If you want DEMIJOHNS, all sizes,
If you want GUM SHOES, for Horses,
If you want GRASS MATS, for doors,
If you want a plain set of HARNESS, (cheap,)
If you want a cheap WAGON WHIP,
If you want CARRIAGE or BUGGY WHIPS,
If you want a RIDING WHIP,
If you want WOODSTOCK WHIP,
If you want LASHES,
If you want CARRIAGE or FLOOR OIL CLOTH,
If you want ENAMELED LEATHER,
If you want a CHAMOIS SKIN,
If you want HOUSE or GONG DOOR BELLS,
If you want all kinds of CAN and TUBE PAINTS,
If you want WHITE LEAD and OILS,
If you want SPRINGS and AXLES,
If you want STEEL and STEEL WIRE,
If you want PICKS and MATTOCKS,
If you want WATER PIPE,
If you want HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, SHAFTS,
If you want BOWS, BUGGY-TOPS, PROPS, &c.
If you want CROSS-CUT and MILL SAWS,

In short, everything that people may want in the Hardware line may be had at

LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE,

BEDFORD, PA.

☞ PATTERSON'S FLOUR FOR SALE.

REMOVED
TO THE
COLONADE BUILDING

MILLER & BOWSER

HAVE REMOVED TO THE
COLONADE BUILDING

and offer great bargains in all kinds of goods in order to reduce their stock before making spring purchases. They have on hand

DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
FANCY NOTIONS,
COTTON YARNS,
HATS,
CAPS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
GROCERIES,
QUEENS WARE,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
BROOMS,
BASKETS, WOODEN WARE, &c.

Look at some of their prices:

CALICOES, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16.
GINGHAM, 12½, 15, 18, 20.
MUSLIN, 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20.

CASSIMERES CLOTHS, SATINETT and LADIES SACKING at very low prices, Ladies, Gent's and Misses Shoes, Sandals and Overshoes in great variety. Men's, boys and youths boots; best Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Syrup at market prices. Feed and Flour for sale here at all times.

We invite all to call and see the goods, and compare prices, before buying your goods. Our motto is, short profits.

TERMS—Cash, notes or products. ap13 68

OUR NEW FAMILY
SINGER SEWING MACHINE.

The superior merits of the "Singer" Machines over all others, for either family use or manufacturing purposes, are so well established and generally admitted, that an enumeration of their relative excellence is no longer considered necessary.

OUR NEW FAMILY MACHINE.

which has been brought to perfection regardless of time, labor or expense, is now confidently presented to the public as incomparably

THE BEST SEWING MACHINE IN EXISTENCE.

The machine in question is

SIMPLE, COMPACT, DURABLE & BEAUTIFUL

It is quiet, light running, and capable of performing a range and variety of work never before attempted upon a single machine, using either silk, twist, linen or cotten thread, and sewing with equal facility the very finest and coarsest materials, and anything between the two extremes, in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Its attachments for Hemming, Braiding, Cording, Tucking, Quilting, Felling, Trimming, Binding, etc, are novel and practical, and have been invented and adjusted especially for this machine.

New designs of the unique, useful and popular folding tops and cabinet cases, peculiar to the machines manufactured by this Company, have been prepared for enclosing the new Machine.

A faint idea however, can at best be given through the medium of a (necessarily) limited advertisement; and we therefore urge every person in quest of a Sewing Machine by all means to examine and test, if they can possibly do so, all the leading rival machines before making a purchase A selection can then be made understandingly Branches or agencies for supplying the "Singer" Machines will be found in nearly every city and town throughout the civilized world, where machines will be cheerfully exhibited, and any information promptly furnished. Or communications may be addressed to

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
458 Broadway, New York.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE,
1106 Chestnut Street.

C. LOYER, Agent, Bedford, Pa.
9oct 11m

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

THESHING MACHINES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSEMACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give us a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'

Books &c.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.
EDINBURGH REVIEW.
WESTMINISTER REVIEW.
NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE

The reprints of the leading Quarterlies and Blackwood are now indispensable to all who desire to keep themselves fully informed with regard to the great subjects of the day, as viewed by the best scholars and soundest thinkers in great Britain. The contributors to the pages of these Reviews are men who stand at the head of the list of English writers on Science, Religion, Art, and General Literature, and whatever is worthy of discussion finds attention in the pages of these Reviews and Blackwood. The variety is so great that no subscriber can fail to be satisfied.

These periodicals are printed with thorough fidelity to the English copy, and are offered at prices which place them within the reach of all.

TERMS FOR 1869.

	per annum
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